Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

SEPT. 28TH 1957 20 CENTS

What Can We Do With Wheat We Can't Sell, Trade Or Give Away?

BY DAVID GRENIER

Trial By Newspaper: An Abuse Of Freedom

BY ERNEST WATKINS

Canada, The U.S. And The Columbia River

BY MAXWELL COHEN

Toronto University Expands Its Campus

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

University of Toronto

Varsity's Smith: Page 14

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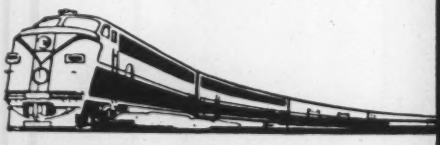

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Saturday Night

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Editor: Robert Marjoribanks
Managing Editor: Herbert McManus
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Art Director: Alan Mercer

Contributing Editors: Maxwell Cohen (Foreign Affairs), Jim Coleman, Robertson Davies, Paul Duval, Max Freedman (Washington), Hugh Garner, Gwyn Kinsey (Editorial Page), Hugh MacLennan (Montreal), Beverley Nichols (London), Mary Lowrey Ross, John A. Stevenson (Ottawa), Anthony West (New York).
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James Hornick

James Hornick was aviation reporter for the Toronto *Globe & Mail* for 10 years and has won seven Canadian Aviation Writers Association awards in the last five years. He writes about air show deaths on page 12.

David Grenier

David Grenier graduated from Cambridge with a double first in history. He worked with the London *Financial Times* before coming to Canada last year. He considers possible solutions to our wheat problem on page 9.

Ernest Watkins

Ernest Watkins is a former BBC commentator and assistant editor of the London *Economist*. He combines his legal and journalistic talents to examine newspaper reporting of crime on page 10.

Maxwell Cohen

Maxwell Cohen is a professor of law at McGill University and President of the Canadian branch of the International Law Association. He deals with the Columbia River dispute on page 16.

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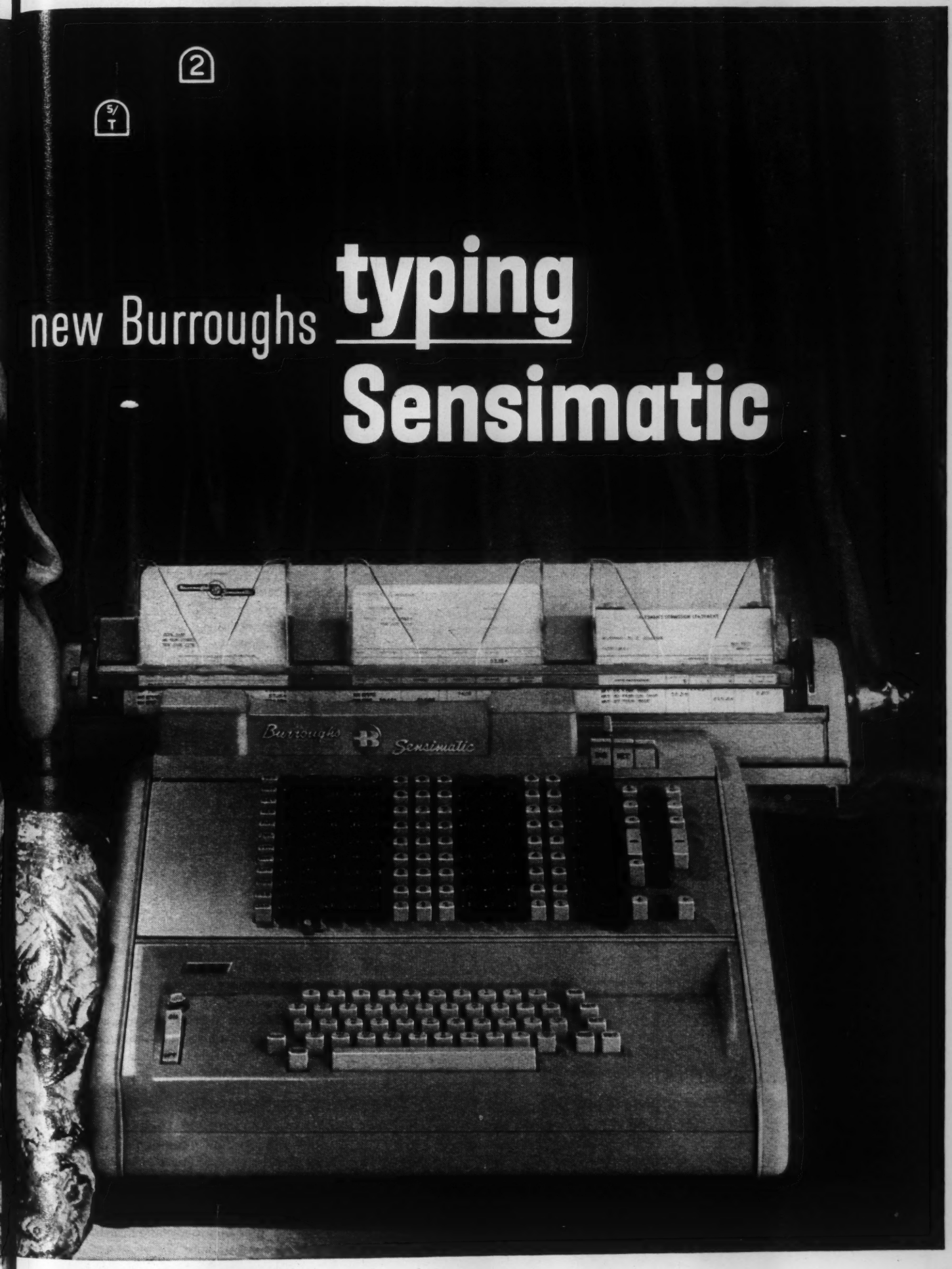
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Letters

Defence Plans

Oh, how happy I was to see someone take a good stern look at the waste and inefficiency of our present defence system! Looks like Major-General Macklin knows a lot more than our newspapers tell us.

I certainly hope that the Conservatives drag out our defence programme "from under the bed" and let the public know just what has been going on for the last decade.

TORONTO JOHN RIDELLE

Air Crash

Your article "Canada's Worst Air Crash", by Harvey Kirk, in the August 31st issue, is just about the best bit of factual reporting I have read for some time.

Both you and Mr. Kirk are to be congratulated.

TORONTO P. E. BIGGAR

Your story on "Canada's Worst Air Crash" was a wonderful piece of reporting.

Most interesting to me was the way you presented the background and personal characteristics of Pilot Ramsay, "whose reputation will bear the brunt of speculation, expert guessing and uninformed gossip". Why can't people leave a man's reputation alone, instead of proving Shakespeare's feeling that "the good is often interred with his bones and the bad lives after him".

HAMILTON C. F. WALKER

On Mr. Speaker

Perhaps we who live in Ottawa see political happenings too microscopically, and may perhaps be too critically inclined; however, the 'trial balloon' that has been sent up in the suggestion that former House of Commons Speaker, Hon. Rene Beaudoin should be appointed 'permanent' Speaker is most astounding, and just is not acceptable at all . . .

It is true that at times inordinate impulses so pervert one's reasoning powers as to make it impossible to judge between right and wrong, but Mr. Beaudoin failed Parliament at a time of major importance. To suggest now that Mr. Diefenbaker, who moved the motion of want of confidence, should flaunt the traditions of Parliament and move the appointment of the previous discredited Speaker as the permanent incumbent would be placing Mr. Diefenbaker in a most highly embarrassing and indefensibly hypocritical position . . . Surely some other rewarding but less controversial post could be found for Mr. Beaudoin, whose action caused many to vote against the former Liberal government.

OTTAWA G. HEIDMAN

Labor Leader

It was personally gratifying to read about William Mahoney, Canadian Director of the United Steel Workers (Who's Who in Business). After the onslaught of recent news about the vicious rackets a few of America's top labor leaders have been involved in, it gives one a new slant to read about an honest dedicated leader who is highly regarded by management. It also proves that management is willing to co-operate with the right kind of union leader.

HALIFAX PAUL SIMMONDS

Stockholder's Rights

It is evident from R. M. Baiden's article on A. V. Roe's bid for Dosco control that the poor stockholder was the last person to know what was going on. Is this a usual state of affairs in Canadian business?

It seems to me stockholders have a perfect right to be acquainted with important developments in a company when the effects are reflected so strongly in the company's stock.

Surely there would have been no harm in these two companies telling their stockholders that they were looking one another over with a view to possible amalgamation.

It may well be that what Canadian business needs is a strong stockholder's protective association.

QUEBEC CITY BILL JEFFRIES

Retirement Plans

William Sclater's article on 'New Retirement Plans' in your issue of August 17th last covered this subject very well indeed, except for one omission. As Mr. Sclater points out, there are two broad classifications of Retirement Plans offered to the public under the amendment of Income Tax Act. One kind of plan is offered by the trust companies and a different kind by the life insurance companies.

Most trust companies offer plans whereby no annuity is provided directly by the company. We at the Sterling Trusts Corporation undertake to provide the depositor with a sum of money at maturity with which he can purchase the required annu-

ity, but unlike other trust companies we are making no charge whatsoever for acting as Trustee.

On the other hand like the life insurance companies we are guaranteeing a rate of interest (present rate 5%) which we will pay for a limited period. All monies deposited with us in the present year will receive interest at 5% compounded half-yearly, for the next five years, but in view of the changes in interest rates we cannot guarantee that monies deposited with us next year, or reinvestment at the end of the five year period, will be paid the same rate of interest. The rate of interest will depend on the fluctuations of the general interest rate and may be higher or lower at that time.

TORONTO ROBERT G. PARKER

Food Pills

Saturday Night misses the point on food pills (Pap to Pills).

Actually, food pills can be the greatest epicurean delight of all time. Look at it this way. Our most memorable meals are those where anticipation, smell and taste blend. We've lost most of these pleasures in our frozen, pre-cooked, dehydrated foods cooked without love.

But we still have imagination. And what could be more perfect than imagining the most perfect dinner while gulping the appropriate pill from a handy-dandy pocket dispenser.

BRANDON C. RALLON

Pragmatic Business Man

Your editorial writer states that "business exists to look after the customer's needs and wants, and not the desires and comforts of business men." He also suggests that this is a "fundamental and obvious" point of view. As an ex-business man, may I suggest that it is an original and rather alarming one?

The business man who isn't in business to promote his own desires and comfort is likely to wind up very shortly in receivership. It is true that it is to his advantage to provide good public service, and it is also true that the best public service is provided by private enterprise, and that the business man is neither civil servant nor social worker. This means that he tries to give the public satisfaction, but feels that he should be free to draw the line when the public makes demands that no office worker would tolerate for a single day: e.g. a twelve hour working day for the store owner and his staff.

The increasing demands of a spoiled and insistent public have led more than one business man to substitute a public-be-damned attitude for the policy that the Customer is Always Right.

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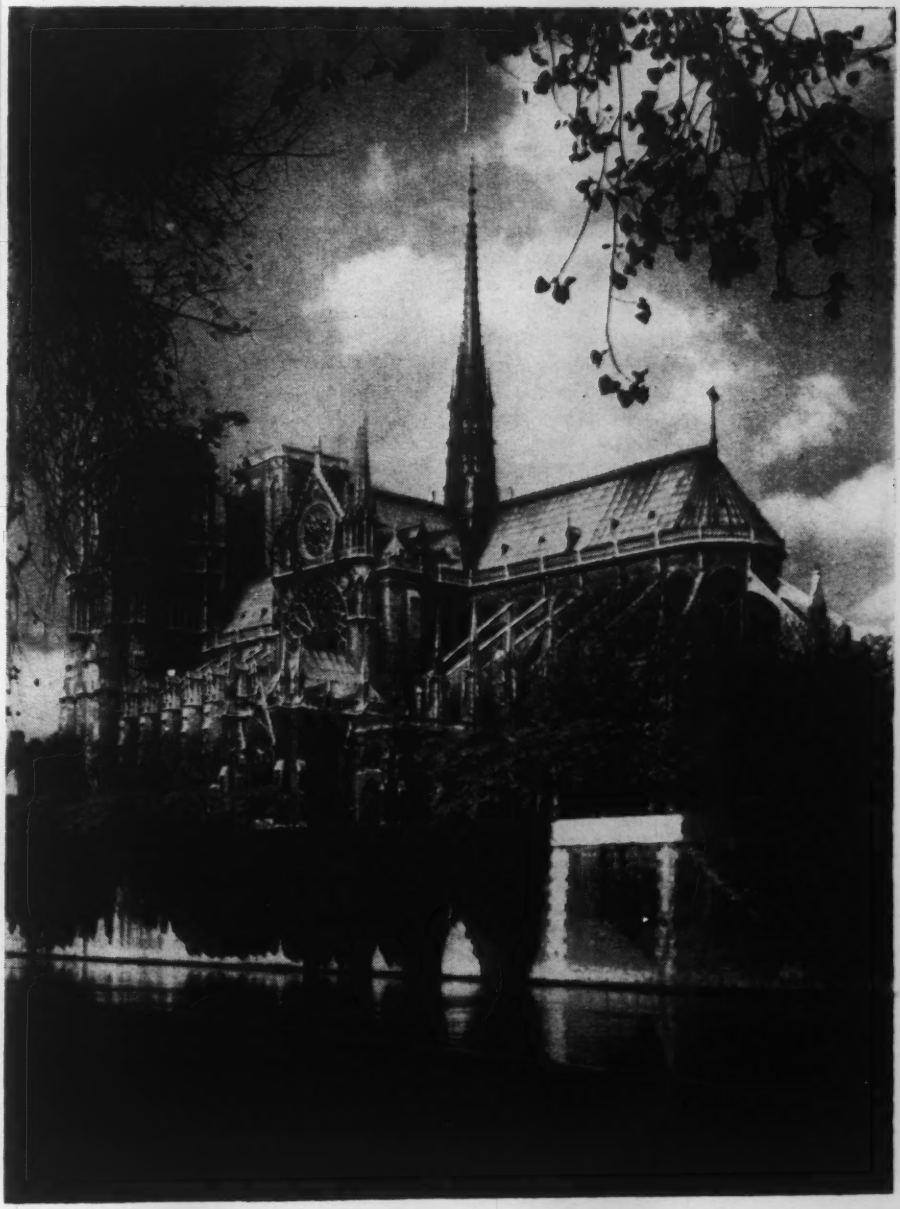

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Ottawa Letter

by John A. Stevenson

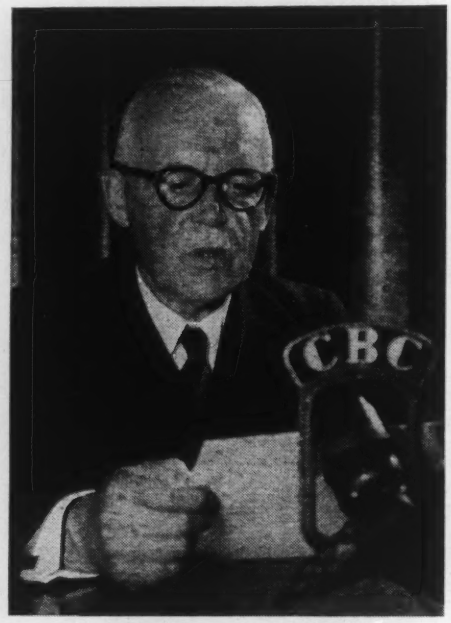
The St. Laurent Record

THE IMPENDING retirement of Mr. St. Laurent took political circles in Ottawa completely by surprise. A few days before his announcement he had repeated his intention to lead his party in another election.

However, after this declaration, a medical report raised doubts in his own and his family's mind about his ability to stand the strain of another campaign. Then suddenly clear evidence of discontent in his party with his leadership was supplied by a speech by Mr. Sinclair, lately Minister of Fisheries, who called bluntly for a change of leadership, and by a bitter criticism of the later record of his ministry in the organ of the Young Liberal Association and it changed his mood of indecision about his future into a firm determination to be quit of the turmoil and vicissitudes of political life. By some of his colleagues to whom he communicated his decision he was pressed to defer its announcement until the parliamentary members of the Liberal party held a caucus after the opening of the new Parliament. But, being a hightempered man, he was so stung by the signs of disaffection among his followers that further procrastination became abhorrent to him and so he hastily dictated over the phone to his secretary in Ottawa a statement of resignation with instructions to give it immediate publicity.

Mr. St. Laurent leaves public life with the goodwill and affection of the great majority of the Canadian people. He was a reluctant draftee into politics to fill the shoes of the dead Ernest Lapointe in his sixtieth year and his heart was always in the law, the profession, in which he had made his name, rather than in politics. So he remained a political amateur and never tried to master the arts through which the experienced professional politician gains his ends. As a parliamentarian his touch was always uncertain and his sense of strategy and timing poor. His brand of oratory was not attractive and stirred few pulses, but it contrived to convey the impression that he was a faithful servant of his country according to his lights. And these lights were, in the financial, economic and social field, so conservative that, finding that his tenure of office coincided with an era of unprecedented prosperity, which damped down popular clamor for reforms, he elected to coast along on the middle road that Mackenzie King had charted for his party and eschewed any serious adventures in reform. It is true that his ministries broadened the scope of the program of social security, but his name will never be associated in Canadian history with any important piece of legislation, which changed our economic and social structures.

It is somewhat paradoxical that this statesman from the most isolationist section of Canada shuld have rendered his



St. Laurent: Few pulses stirred.

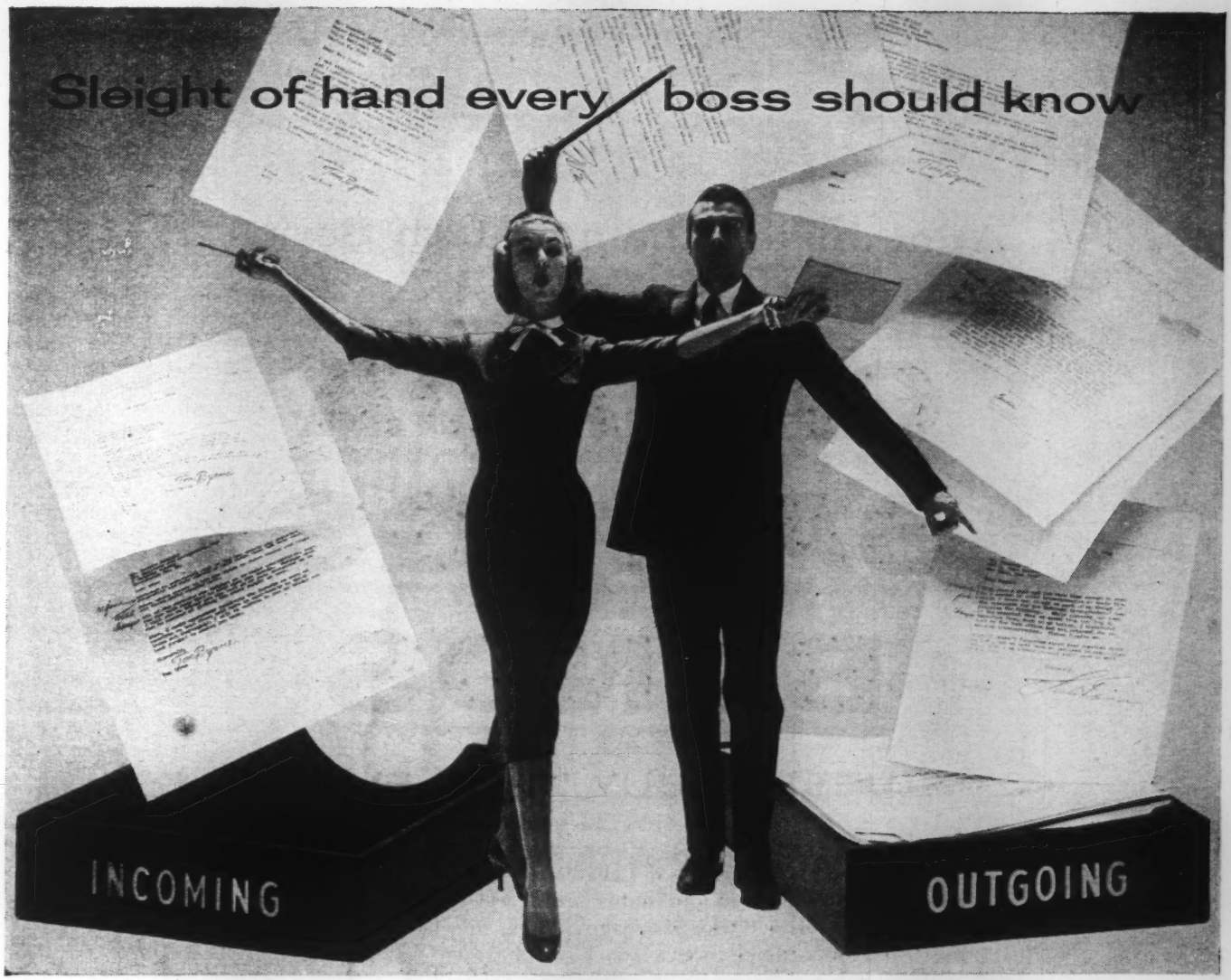
greatest service to his country in the field of her external relations. A liberal internationalist by conviction, he persuaded a multitude of his racial compatriots in French-Canada that isolationism was an outworn and dangerous creed and by making Canada take a vigorous and progressive role in the deliberations of both the UN and NATO, he brought her to the assumption of international responsibilities commensurate with her growing financial and economic power and her rising status in the world. He also helped to restore the amenities of public life, whose standards had been badly damaged by the ferocious partisanship of his predecessor, by his fair and even generous treatment of his political opponents and his reward for such conduct was the enjoyment of their sincere respect and warm personal affection for him.

He may not rank in the pages of history as one of Canada's great Prime Ministers, but in his book there are no mean and paltry acts, which detracted from the dignity of his high office and he is by far the most distinguished and creditable spokesman of French-Canada who has appeared at Ottawa since Laurier passed from the public stage.

At the moment Mr. Pearson seems to have a clear lead in the race for the vacant place and the frankness and vigor of his recent address to the conference of Young Liberals of Ontario at Presqu' Ile seems to have aroused their warm enthusiasm. Moreover, it is understood that Mr. Chevrier, Mr. Lesage and other leaders of the French-Canadian Liberals, favor his selection and realize that Paul Martin, although he is a French - Canadian of marked ability, could not meet the paramount need of Liberalism: leadership which will revive its sadly diminished voting strength in the English-speaking provinces. Mr. Harris' loss of his own seat and the wholesale debacle which befell his party in western Ontario, his special charge, are an insuperable barrier to the fulfilment of his ambitions. Mr. Sinclair, although he has a strong following in his own province of British Columbia, is *persona non grata* to the French-Canadians and Mr. Marler has disappointed his admirers by failing to make any conspicuous mark in Parliament.

Evidence of an economic recession and mounting unemployment accumulates. At the beginning of the month there were in Quebec City 6,500 unemployed as compared with 4,500 a year ago. A stove manufacturing firm in Toronto has laid off 200 employees and an automobile firm in Windsor, Ont., is about to dispense with 1,400 more; a Toronto firm, which manufactures household appliances is so short of orders that it is closing down its divisions which produce refrigerators and washing machines; and since, in the first seven months of this year sales of TV sets to dealers are down 23% below the comparable figure for 1956, another firm which makes them has announced its intention to halt their production this fall. Such ominous reductions in employment must make ministers aghast at the prospect of seeing the Liberals and the C.C.F. presented with ammunition for the charge that prosperity begins to wane as soon as a Tory ministry takes office.

Many of the Cabinet believe strongly that the depression could be checked by a reversal of the present policy of "tight money" but for this change they have to overcome the equally firm conviction of Mr. Coyne, the Governor of the Bank of Canada, that its maintenance is essential to prevent inflationary pressures from getting out of hand with dangerous results to the whole national economy.



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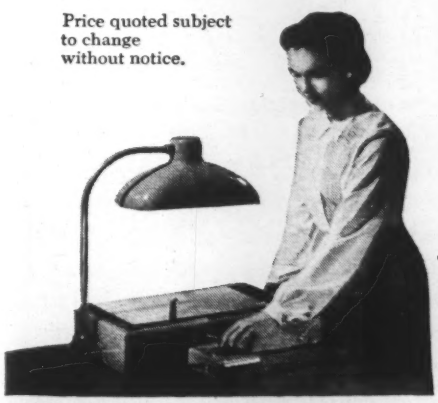

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Saturday Night

What Can We Do With Wheat We Can't Sell?

by David Grenier

Aggressive wheat marketing might mean lower farm prices but it would ensure a realistic and predictable income.

CANADA'S WHEAT PROBLEM is a $1,250 million headache—$75 for every man, woman and child in the country from Victoria to St. John's.

It's a two-fold problem: to get rid of the accumulated surplus and the new crop as profitably as possible, and —more important in the long run—to prevent disproportionate stocks from ever building up again.

The solution of the whole problem rests mainly with the Canadian Wheat Board, an agency of the federal government. In the past the board has followed regular marketing lines, since Canada has been a staunch supporter of the International Wheat Agreement under which importing and exporting countries get together to set minimum and maximum prices.

But in the last two years wheat marketing has changed drastically: the IWA is to all intents defunct. There is no doubt that the main reason for this is that the U.S., through pursuing an aggressive "fire sale" policy in an attempt to reduce its own surpluses, has disrupted the market. Another reason is that some prime members, notably the U.K., are no longer signatories.

The country most hurt by this policy has been Canada, as jammed elevators on the Prairies and at the Lakehead, packed railway boxcars waiting to be unloaded, wheat mounds being built up out in the open for want of storage space will testify.

Canada's exports of wheat dipped 15 per cent last year while U.S. exports gained 25 per cent. In part this resulted from the U.S. outbidding Canada even in established Canadian markets such as the U.K.

The outlook is less encouraging, even if this year's short crop has offered some relief. Thus the U.S., with roughly $2,500 million worth of surplus wheat still to dispose of, expects to sell considerably less in the 1957-58 crop year. It would be rash to expect Canada to improve her sales, under these circumstances.

Over the long term, wheat exporting is likely to grow more competitive, not less. In addition to the established exporters—Canada, the U.S., Argentina and Australia—there will be Russia to be contended with.

The situation demands dynamic thinking and action. It is exactly in this respect that the Wheat Board has failed up to the present to provide positive leadership.

However, the recent announcement that Trade Minister Gordon Churchill is going to the U-K with Canadian Wheat Board officials to drum up business is a heartening sign. Officially it is to "regain our fair share" of world trade in wheat and flour. Churchill is quoted as saying annual exports of 300 million bu./year coupled with a gradual reduction in production could largely eliminate Canada's surplus within six years.

What can be done to ease the wheat problem?

Here are six ways of increasing exports:

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

TRIAL By Newspaper: An Abuse of Freedom

by Ernest Watkins

UNDER OUR CRIMINAL CODE, anyone charged with a serious crime is entitled to be tried by a judge and jury, and to be convicted or acquitted on the basis of the evidence given by witnesses to that Court. Not only that; it is the duty of the judge to make certain that the jury does not hear evidence that is not legally admissible. That is the theory, but we deceive ourselves if we think that the practice always lives up to it. Today, in some cases, we are in danger of substituting Trial by Press for Trial by Jury, and that is not an improvement.

Let me take an imaginary but perfectly possible situation, that of Joe Smith. Late on Friday evening, Mrs. Clattertongue, who suffers both from insomnia and a tendency to gossip, is sitting at her bedroom window. By the light of a none too powerful street lamp, she sees a truck stop at the intersection just beyond her house. The right-hand door of the cab opens, a girl's body seems, to her, to dive through the air to the curb, the truck door slams, and the truck drives off leaving the girl motionless on the roadway. Horrified and excited, she calls the local newspaper, the police and the ambulance, in that order, and abandoning all thought of sleep for the night she begins to brood over and elaborate the remarkable events of the evening.

The local newspaper assistant editor (who is also acting editor and chief reporter) for his part feels that at last he has a first-class story on his own doorstep, for when he calls the hospital he is told that the girl is dead from a fractured skull. By press time the following morning the truck and its driver have not been traced but he has a name and a background for the girl (a deserted wife of twenty-three, with two children, living in the town with her mother) and more words from Mrs. Clattertongue than he could print without detriment to his advertising revenue. For once he feels that he can indulge his talent for headline writing, and so his front page carried the banner: CITY WIDOW SEES TRUCK SLAYING.

Later that day the police trace the truck and the driver, and the driver is Joe Smith, young, married, living some twenty miles away from Mrs. Clattertongue's home town. Joe professes complete surprise at the whole business. His account is that the girl flagged him down a mile or so back from the intersection. Once inside the cab she made it quite clear that she was in the business of prostitution and he made it equally clear that she had not found a customer. He says he stopped at the intersection to put her off the truck. He thought she caught her high heel on the step getting out and that she fell, but that he was too angry to bother any more with her, so, without getting out to look, he had slammed the door behind her and driven off. He is shocked to hear that she is dead, and even more shocked to be arrested on a charge of criminal negligence, or manslaughter.

Two weeks later, after a second remand in the police court on that charge, he manages to raise enough money to hire a lawyer and the preliminary enquiry before the magistrate begins. At this hearing, it is the duty of the prosecution to call such evidence as it thinks sufficient to have the accused sent forward for trial by a criminal court, and it is the duty of the magistrate to do that if he thinks there is a case for the accused to answer. This is not the trial, only the preliminary enquiry. On this occasion, there is an argument between the prosecution and the defence lawyers over whether the answers given by Joe Smith to the police officers' questions may be repeated in court, and the magistrate, saying that it is for the trial judge to give a final reading, allows the police officers to repeat all Joe said. Joe, on the advice of his lawyer, does not give evidence and pleads 'Not Guilty'. The magistrate commits him for trial.

Some time within the next three months Joe Smith will have a full trial before a judge and jury. The evidence of Mrs. Clattertongue will be subject to cross-examination and, with luck, what she actually saw will be separated from what she later imagined she saw. In the meantime?

In the meantime, everyone in the district, including every potential juror, will have read everything the local newspaper published on the day after the incident, and

The Press must obey rules of justice or accept the penalty, but some judges are wary of this remedy.

THE TELEGRAM

Night

Jam Court Halls

CALL LINE-UP FOR BOY IN 2ND KILLING

This Is... Peter Woodcock

Question Youth At Cherry Beach In Gary's Death

Illness Warped Emotions

LATE SPORTS

The Toronto Telegram *associated accused's photo with drawing of "killer" — apologized.*

everything Mrs. Clattertongue has said, uncontradicted, in court before the magistrate. They will have read that Joe Smith threw a girl out of his truck so violently that she cracked her skull on the roadway, and that he is trying to wiggle out of it by saying now that the girl was a prostitute. Wasn't it all in the papers at the time?

Suppose Joe Smith's version of the incident happened to be true. There are deserted wives who resort to prostitution, and there are mothers who do not know, or who do not care to know, what their daughters are up to. There are truck drivers who stop to give girls a lift because they feel the girl may be stranded and with no intention of demanding payment in kind for the service. There are men who react quite hotly in face of the advances of prostitutes. But, if you are a truckdriver like Joe Smith, try and raise in a hurry sufficient cash to pay for the time a lawyer, and a private detective, will have to spend to prove all that. When the time comes, Joe Smith stands his trial much more as a man who must show himself not guilty if he is to go free than as a man assumed to be innocent until the Crown shows beyond a reasonable doubt that he is not. His actual trial will be fair, save that the jury know far too much about the case — about one side of the case — before even the first witness opens his mouth. And, even if Joe is acquitted, he and his family will have suffered some weeks of torment and probably some of the mud thrown at him beforehand will stick for years.

That is Trial by Press. Of course it happens in a minority of cases. In nine cases out of ten the judge and jury sitting in a criminal court know nothing of either the accused or his crime until the Crown Counsel begins to unfold his case in that court room before them. But when sex or sadism creeps in, when a child is kidnapped and held to ransom, when a man rapes and kills a girl of 12, when a gang tortures a family to compel the father to hand over a safe key in his possession, even when the word 'prostitute' is mentioned, justice may fly out of the window because the jury, almost unconsciously, starts the trial with its mind three parts made up by what it has read beforehand. And to what end? The Press may claim that it prints that kind of story in detail because a large section of the public will want to read it in detail, but the motive of that section of the Press is not necessarily the enlightenment and instruction of its readers.

One of the most thoroughly reported crimes in recent years was the sex-slaying of four-year-old Carol Voyce in Toronto. A 17-year-old school boy—Peter Woodcock —was subsequently charged with murder and found not guilty by reason of insanity. On January 21 the Toronto *Telegram* published a drawing of a teen-age boy sitting on a bicycle with a pimply face, dark hair and horn-rimmed glasses. The *Telegram's* caption under the drawing described it as "The Telegram artist's conception of Carol's killer. . ." Woodcock was charged the following day and the *Telegram* on its front page published a head-and-shoulders photograph of dark-haired Woodcock wearing his horn-rimmed glasses and the head and shoulders from the full-length drawing it had published the day before and had described as an artist's conception of "Carol's killer". Between Woodcock's photograph and the drawing of the "killer" was a shot of two of the policemen who had arrested Woodcock. They were

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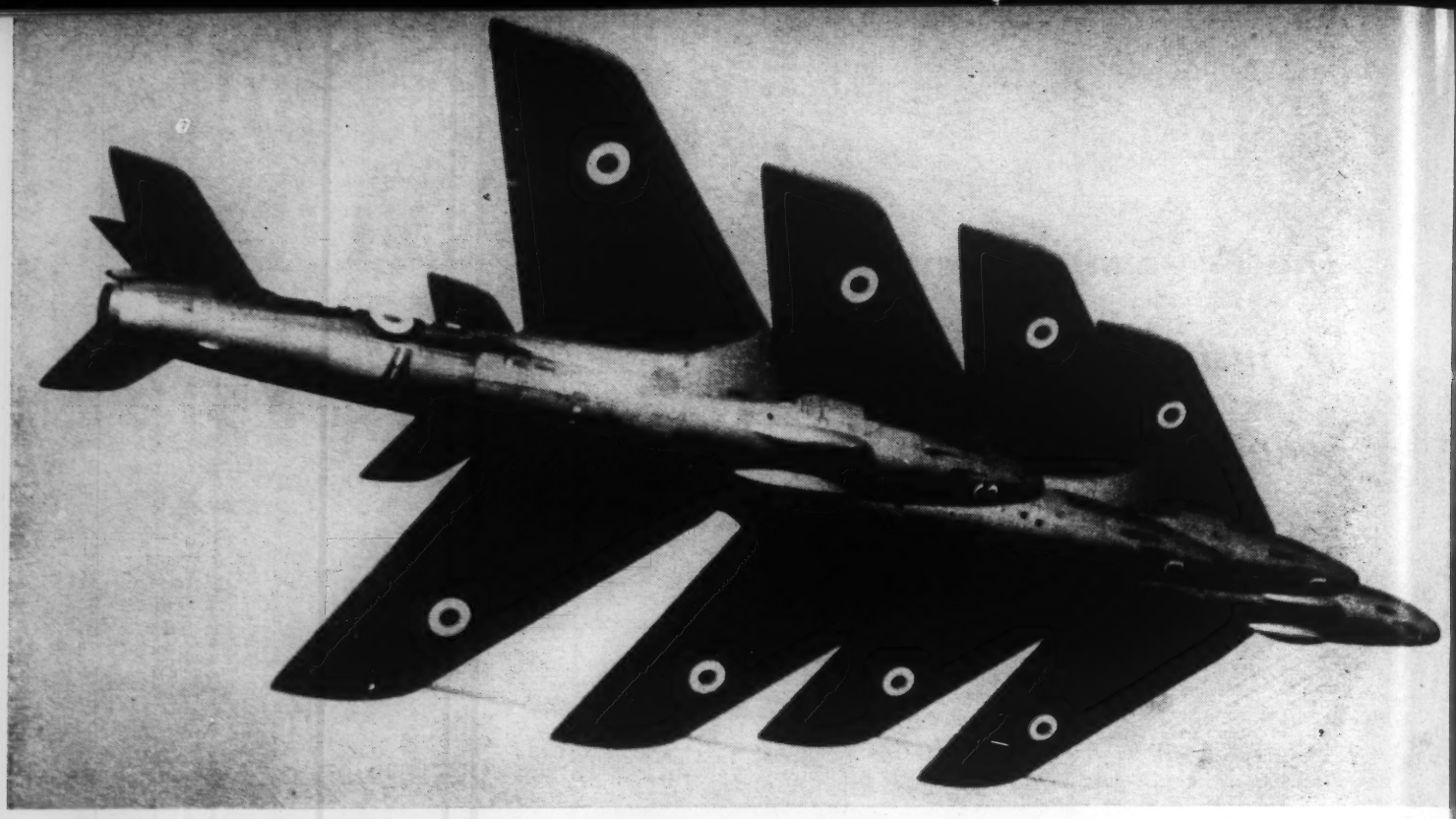


With only a few feet separating wing tips, these R.A.F. Hunter aircraft turn in close echelon during an air show rehearsal.

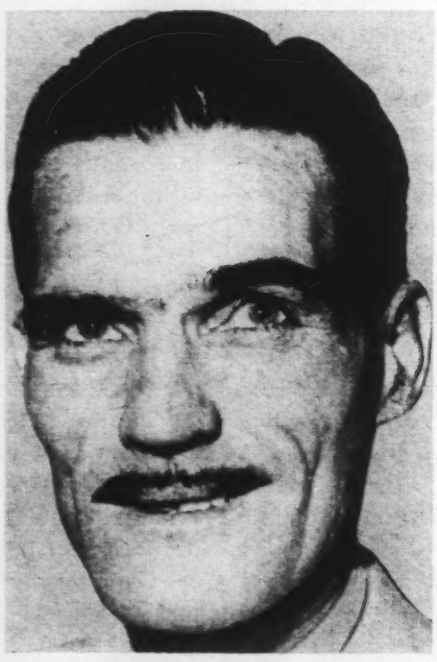
Too Many A

by James Ho

ARE PUBLIC AIR SHOWS becoming too hazardous? Well, I have witnessed perhaps 50 of them in the past decade. I have taken part as a jet passenger in three. I have attended pre-show pilot briefings and I have studied too many crash reports. My answer to this recurring question is resoundingly in the affirmative.

If ever I was in doubt, that doubt vanished on September 19, 1953, when I had the melancholy duty of writing for my newspaper the obituary of Wallace Raymond Greene. That murky afternoon I had watched horror-stricken as Squadron Leader Greene's RCAF Sabre jet settled violently and erupted in orange flame in Lake Ontario. He had been performing low-level aerobatics over the Toronto waterfront for the Canadian National Air Show.

Greene was not the first, nor by several score was he the last, to lose his life during, in preparation for, or shortly after, a public air show. There is no way of estimating the number of near-accidents in these circumstances or of anticipating the possible consequences. Even if there were, it is my guess that they would be dismissed on a "close doesn't count" basis.



Frank Young: safe in bed.

The question of air-show deaths has been revived by the recent crash of a CF-100 fighter practising for the Canadian International Air Show. The engines of the jet flamed out during a vertical climb, causing it to spin into Toronto Harbor. Both crewmen were lost.

In June of this year, at London, Ont., the pilot and navigator of another CF-100 died during another air show. A wingtip buckled during a high-speed pass which violated official restrictions on low-altitude performance. Flaming wreckage fell in the vicinity of a crowd of about 8,000.

On the same day, during an air show at Gimli, Man., the pilot of a stunting T-33 jet trainer was killed before the eyes of his wife and hundreds of others when he failed to pull out of a dive over the runway.

Before the CF-100 crash in Toronto Harbor, in response to speculation that this year's air show might be cancelled, Frank I. Young, its president, told the press: "People say there should be no air show the same as others say there should be no auto-

Is aerial stunting at speeds of over 400 m.p.h. justified by what it achieves in public interest? Last month two pilots were killed during a rehearsal. Can we afford to continue these circuses?

Vapor trails from screaming jets over C.N.E.'s Princes' Gate provide spectacular sight for patrons.

Air Show Deaths

Hornick

mobile racing. If we want to be safe we should stay in bed."

Immediately after the crash, Major James A. Robinson of the U.S. Air Force, leader of the star-billed Thunderbird aerobatic team, was quoted as saying: "As long as there are autos there will be highway accidents. As long as there are airplanes there will be accidents."

There is no disputing that hazard of varying degree accompanies the operation of both automobiles and aircraft. But I cannot subscribe to the frequently-voiced view that the hazards of air show flying as I have observed it are normal hazards.

Nor do I believe that the mounting air show toll can be shrugged off as the price of progress. I fail to see how progress is furthered by the deliberate disregard of low-altitude restrictions on the CF-100 or by the spectacular incompletion of a steep dive.

The recent history of air shows contains some damning evidence.

In September, 1948, the solo star of that year's Canadian National Exhibition show died in the crash of his Vampire jet. He had been returning to base at Trenton after completing an aerobatic performance at Niagara Falls, N.Y.

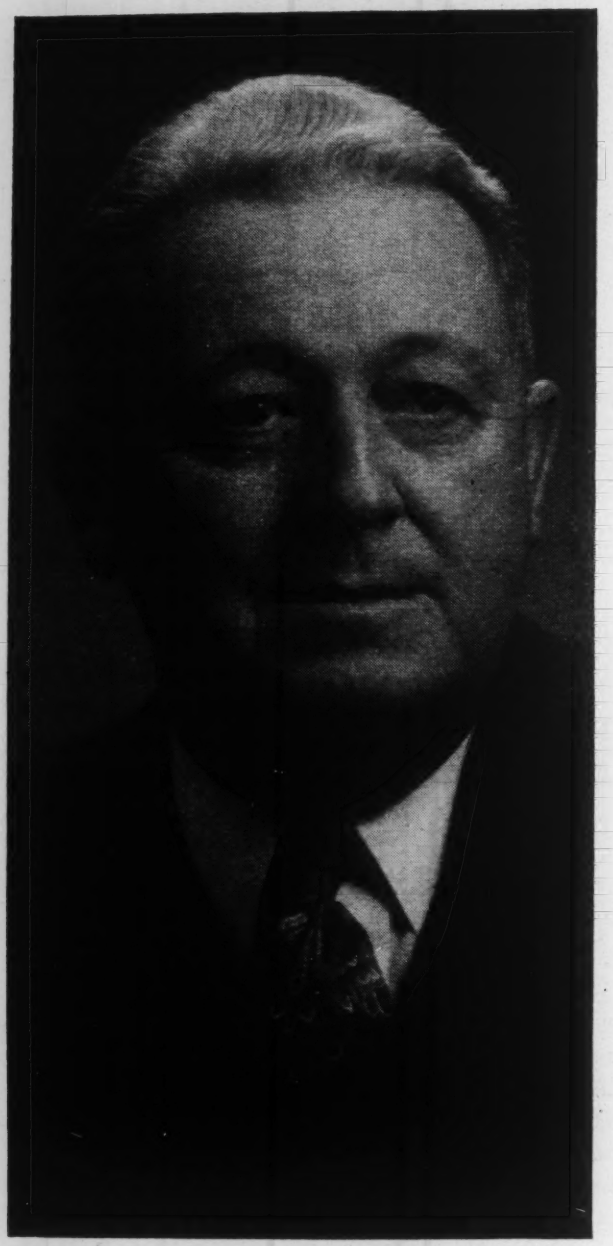
In August, 1949, two Seafire fighters of the Royal Canadian Navy locked wings over Malton Airport during rehearsals for the next CNE show. Both pilots were killed.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 47

Wing Commander Howard Norris was killed when his CF-100 crashed.

Wreckage hauled from Lake Ontario indicates tremendous impact as Norris' plane hit water.

Co-pilot Robert Dougall used his ejection seat too late. He was instantly killed.



External Affairs Minister Sidney Earle Smith.

Sidney Smith: From College to Cabinet

by R. M. Brisbane

The Prime Minister surrenders his External Affairs job to a university president and one of Canada's most respected, efficient administrators.

PRIME MINISTER DIEFENBAKER, who has been under the gun for the past three months for clinging to the ministry of External Affairs in addition to his prime ministerial duties, got out from under this month by naming to the external affairs job one of Canada's most respected and intelligent administrators.

Sidney Earle Smith, 60, president of the University of Toronto, finished his annual report to the Board of Governors on Labor Day, in his three-storey president's residence on Queen's Park Crescent, next door to the Royal Ontario Museum, when the telephone call came from Mr. Diefenbaker, asking him to give up his job as head of the 12,000-student university to become Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Dr. Smith, a six-foot 200-pound Maritimer with a thatch of straight white hair, promised the Prime Minister he would think it over. The idea had a certain appeal for Smith. He has regularly been touted as leader of the Progressive Conservatives and was actually nominated for the post at a convention in 1942 but he stepped down in favor of Manitoba Premier John Bracken. He was due to retire in 1962 in any case and he felt, as he later told the governors, that the burgeoning university was entering a new chapter of its existence and might be better off with a younger president. A week later as he travelled with Mr. Diefenbaker to Dartmouth College at Hanover, N.H. where the Prime Minister was scheduled to speak, Dr. Smith gave his decision. He'd be glad to take on the job.

They agreed to sit on the story for a week until Smith came to Ottawa Sept. 13 to be sworn in, after squaring things with the university's board of governors. George

S. White, 59, Progressive Conservative member of Hastings-Frontenac in Eastern Ontario would resign his seat to make room for Dr. Smith in a by-election.

To Diefenbaker's embarrassment, however, the Toronto *Globe & Mail* jumped the gun by three days, reportedly on a leak from a university governor, and reported the impending appointment.

Seventeen shocked members of the University's 24-man board of governors met Sept. 12 at 4:30 p.m. and 45 minutes later called Smith from his desk at Simcoe Hall where he was still working, to get the official word. There were frequent bursts of applause as the governors paid tribute to the job the president had done in the last 12 years, coping with the staggering increase in the university's size in the postwar years while, at the same time struggling to keep it consistent with his idea of a university's function: to educate all the first-class students capable of assimilating its teaching—and nothing but first-class students.

The following day as Ottawa newsmen awaited him at Uplands Airport, he arrived by train and crossed the street almost unnoticed into the Chateau Laurier to prepare for the ceremony that would make him Canada's representative in the councils of the world.

In many ways, Dr. Smith has excellent qualifications for the job. He has handled with skill and ease the thorny problems of the university's religiously-affiliated federated colleges whose interests don't always coincide and presided over the multi-million dollar business operation with competence and efficiency, constantly campaigning for higher teachers' salaries, and higher standards of scholarship.

Dr. Smith is no absent-minded, ivory-tower college president and, in fact, looks and behaves more like a rather jolly kind of business man. He was born at Port Hood on Nova Scotia's Cape Breton Island, the youngest of the four children of John Parker Smith, farmer, and Margaret Jane Ethridge, school teacher. He entered King's College at Windsor, N.S., at the age of 14, served with the 9th Canadian Siege Battery in World War I, later joining the Royal Flying Corps. After the war he attended Law Schools at Dalhousie University and Harvard. He was admitted to the Nova Scotia bar in 1921 and lectured at Dalhousie for four years and at Toronto's Osgoode Hall Law School before returning to Dalhousie to become Dean of Law. In 1934 he became president of the University of Manitoba—at 37, Canada's youngest university president. He was highly commended for the work he did at Manitoba, straightening out the university's tangled finances which had arisen as a result of some poor investments. In 1944 he became principal of University College in the University of Toronto and assistant and heir-apparent to President H. J. Cody. In 1945, Canon Cody was appointed Chancellor and Dr. Smith moved into the president's chair.

He has made numerous public speeches about the function of a university; the problems of increasing enrolments, competition for teachers, and university financ-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 47

Dr. Smith at the graduation of Sheila, his eldest daughter, with sister Heather.

Sometimes called "rotarian" his charm won many friends on the campus at Toronto.

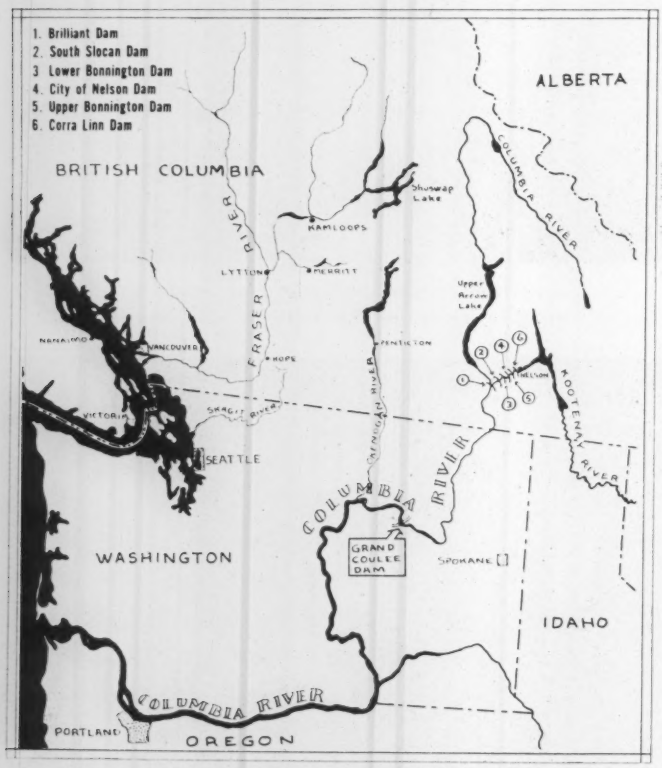
He joins cheerleader Ellen Gairdner to hail a Varsity football championship victory.

The Columbia River:
An Asset, and an Irritation

by Maxwell Cohen

WE ARE, SAID MR. PEARSON some time ago, likely to find our relations with the U.S. in the future not less friendly, but more complicated. What he meant by this frank appraisal simply was the fact that Canada had reached a stage in growing up when its interests and views would become positively expressed and deserving of every respect. This would mean some political and psychological changes *vis-à-vis* our great neighbour that were bound to make us seem more firm and more determined and also to have us become more perceptive wherever our own continental interests were at stake.

In this re-fashioning of our relations with the United States the present dispute over the Columbia River is a symptom and a model. To both peoples the Columbia is a great national asset even though at the moment it is a singular irritant. The issues that have now involved Canada and the United States in a prolonged and sometimes sharp debate over the river and its water-power resources represent a pattern of dispute and possible adjustment that may govern other important questions touching the energy resources of both countries and therefore of lasting concern to both nations.



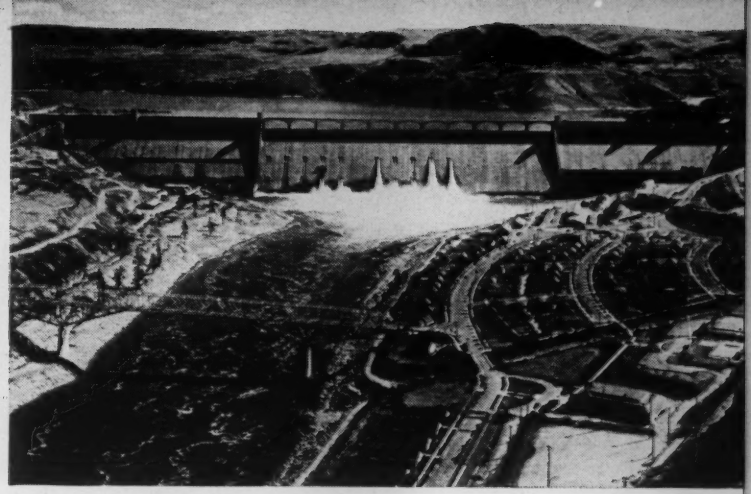
The Columbia rises on the Rockies' west slope, flows north, then south, over the border and on to the Pacific.

The Columbia is one of the great rivers of the Pacific Northwest. It rises modestly on the west slope of the Rockies, flows northward until its great bend at Mica Creek, then it moves with cumulative force southward, through lakes, until it crosses the 49th parallel into the state of Washington. After gathering tributaries all the way it rolls majestically to the Pacific, first in a southerly direction and then again westward, emptying its foam and sediment into American waters. On this great journey it long has served the interests of both Canada and the United States, first for fishing and navigation and then for irrigation as settlers found its waters able to enrich the dry lands; and later its rushing head became an ideal source of hydro-electric power, that indispensable genie of the industrial age. En route it provided water for domestic and sewage use and thus, like all the great streams of the modern world, it is as versatile as man's needs are varied.

But the Columbia is only one of many rivers shared by Canada and the United States, just as it is but one class of resource shared by two peoples, jointly occupying a great continent that is richly endowed with energy sources, with metals and with other primary needs for the industrial era. While the dispute over the Columbia today therefore has its specific water power side there is also its more general resource aspects. And no analysis can do justice to the varied factors that impinge upon the dispute that does not take into account many economic-geographic, political and legal interests that here are involved.

At the outset it must be remembered that our relations with the United States may be viewed as having two great periods of development, with our recent maturity a watershed dividing them. The first, from the American revolution down to the beginning of the present century, may be described as the long years during which new United States and old British North America learned to adjust themselves to each other as they explored, conquered and finally divided between them a

Source of irritation: the Columbia at Revelstoke, B.C.



Source of power: the Columbia at Grand Coulee Dam.

Debate between Canada and the U.S. over the Columbia River may provide a pattern for solving other disputes over the common energy sources of our two countries.

common continent. This was the period, too, when despite responsible government after 1867, Britain still spoke for Canada, very largely, in all important dealings between these two similar peoples in North America. And this was the time also of the great disputes, when borders were marked and resources shared — the Maine, Oregon and Alaska boundaries and the North Atlantic and Bering Sea fisheries.

Of course, many other problems beset the fledgling confederation of Canada as it sought to wean itself away from its imperial mother without falling into the waiting arms of an American giant that was now outgrowing in size and power its colonial ancestor. By the beginning of this century not only had the rise of Anglo-American friendship created a kind of settled entente in the atmosphere of North America, but since the major points of territorial contention had been resolved, the future was one that would present the problems of a minor and major power, living together on a resources-filled continent and facing the industrial demands of the 20th century. And among the very first of the resources problems to be understood as requiring a common approach — an approach in which sovereignties on both sides might have to be restrained if both Canadians and Americans were to get the best that nature had to offer — were the problems of the rivers and lakes that marked the boundary or that were shared otherwise in common. For it was perfectly clear that with one of the longest water boundaries in the world — from Lake of the Woods to Cornwall, — and with scores of streams elsewhere crossing the boundary, something would have to be done to provide for an orderly joint management of these streams and lakes whether they were used for navigation, irrigation, domestic-sewage or water power.

MacNaughton: A Canadian diversion?

The existing rules of international law were not entirely helpful. On the one hand states could and did claim complete authority over the waters of a river inside its territory even though these waters crossed into the territory of another state. The extreme statement of this position went so far as to argue the full legal power of the upstream state to divert use and indeed exhaust the waters of a river on its side of the line whatever the effects might be on the downstream state. Of course, this exaggerated position does not tell the whole story. Already many nations, particularly in Europe on the Rhine and the Danube, had worked out treaties of common management for the joint navigation needs of the riparian states on these great water highways. Equally there were "unwritten" rules with respect to limits as to how far an upstream state could go in virtually destroying a water resource that flowed through to a downstream state or states. In-

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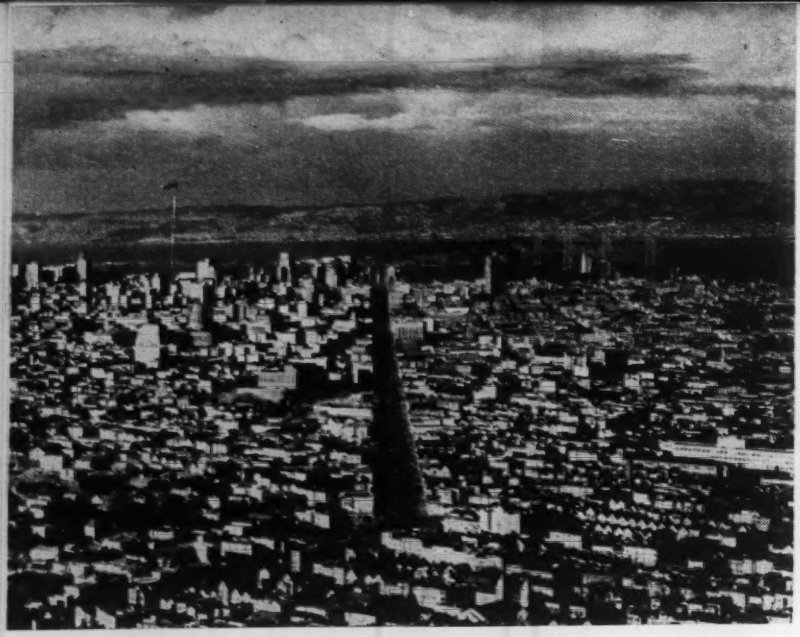


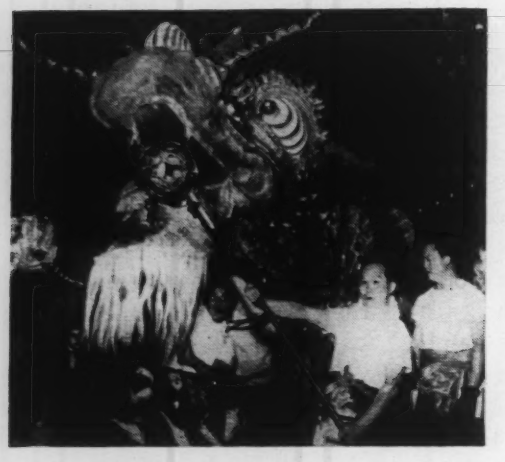
Market Street runs down to ferry. Oakland bridge at right.

Travel

Ask anyone who has ever been there. It is a city of constant delight and pleasant memories.

by Joseph Haughey

San Francisco: World Crossroads



Largest Chinese settlement outside the Orient is top attraction for visitors.

The famous cable cars jerkily climb steep Nob Hill.

RISING MAGNIFICENTLY on hills overlooking the Golden Gate and one of the world's most beautiful harbors, San Francisco is a city that is all things to all people — a cosmopolitan city with a love of beauty and a zest for living.

With its polyglot population and mingling of the cultures of the East and West, San Francisco is a "Crossroads of the World" — a city where people from every corner of the earth find a common meeting ground.

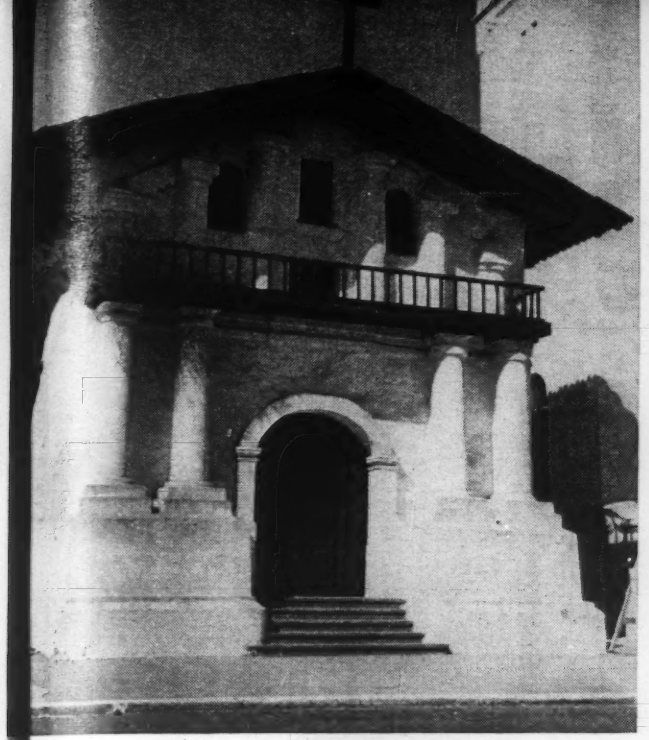
San Francisco is the hub, not only of the twelve-county Bay area, but of the entire Western market. She has become, in one direction, the door to all the West . . . in another, the gateway to the Pacific and the world.

And from all sides people come — people who share the thoughts of San Francisco's "Homer," Herb Caen:

"San Francisco, to me, is like a house of cards: post cards in glowing colors tacked against the hills that march from the Bay on one side to the Pacific Ocean on the other.

". . . And when I am far away, the City's myriad details come floating back to me as though they were unwinding endlessly on the movie screen of my memory. Each picture is sharp and complete, glamorized a little by a wisp of fog in one corner and a pennant streaming in the wind atop a skyscraper."

The stuff of which San Francisco memories are made began in 1776 with the building of the Mission Dolores and the establishment of white civilization in the little village of St. Francis. Few cities were born in such drama, few had resisted discovery with such emphasis. Few succumbed with such suddenness, and few fought to maturity with such high adventure, deep tragedy and reckless faith.



Famed Mission Dolores was founded in 1776. Churchyard holds early pioneers.

Union Square, in the heart of the city, has cable cars and largest underground garage in the U.S.

For seventy years the village bumped along in a pleasant Latin manner. It had its moments. Moments such as the establishment of the Russians less than 100 miles to the north; moments when an intrepid band of Yankee adventurers staged a rebellion and wrested California from Mexico. But generally it was the sleepy village on the great estuary.

1849 fell suddenly — almost crushingly. Gold had been discovered a short distance from San Francisco. Within months the world pushed its way into the little village. And among the newcomers were some thoughtful men, with wisdom and foresight. They knew a great city was in the making — before their eyes.

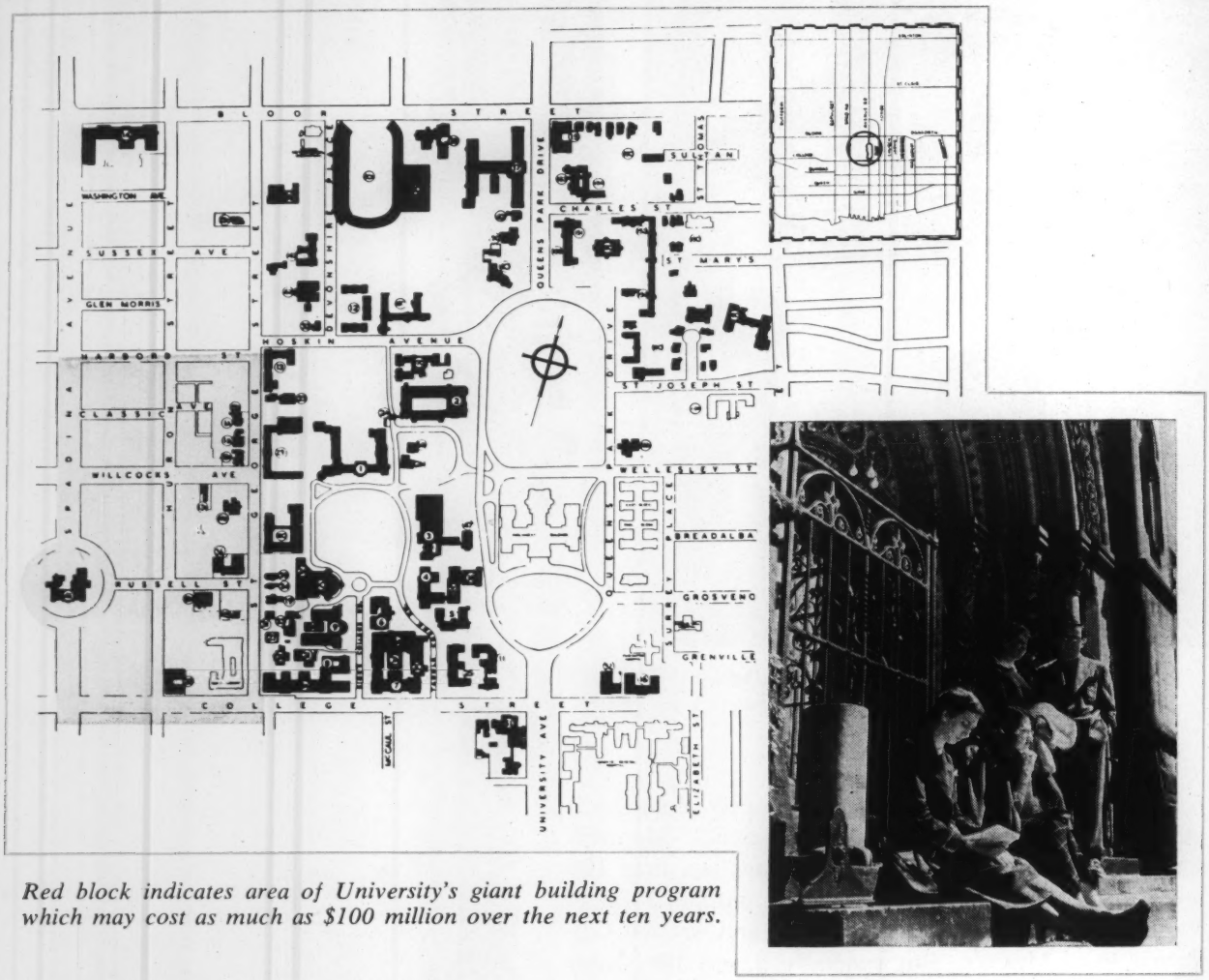
Raphael Weill brought in some linens and other goods; with the gold traded for these things he started a store which today is a landmark of modern merchandising —

CONTINUED ON PAGE 29

Fisherman's Wharf has all the color of the Mediterranean. Seafood is the specialty of many famous restaurants there.

One of the world's greatest views, from Top O' The Mark.

Golden Gate bridge has the longest single span suspension in the world. View towards the city.



Red block indicates area of University's giant building program which may cost as much as $100 million over the next ten years.

Toronto University Expands Its Campus

by Mary Lowrey Ross

HOUSEHOLDERS living to the west of the University of Toronto's campus in downtown Toronto — in the 26 acres bounded by College St., Spadina Ave. and Harbord St. — have been notified that the land they occupy will be expropriated and their houses levelled to make way for a 10-year building program that might cost as much as $100 million.

The University plans at least 10 new buildings, including a $1.5 million women's athletic and recreation building to match the undergraduate men's much envied Hart House. There will also be accommodation for the teaching of economics, government, sociology, zoology, physical and occupational therapy, law, art and — as one official put it — practically every branch of learning except alchemy. Plans also include student residences with lunch and coffee bars to take the place of the long common dining rooms of the past.

The only buildings to be left standing in the expropriated area are the Public Library, the hydro station which supplies the university, the Dental Building and a small corner division which proved too expensive to buy. The new campus will cover 116 acres in the downtown area.

The evacuated families have accepted this invasion with surprisingly little protest — probably because people today submit to the demands of education almost as unquestioningly as former generations accepted the authority of the church. This broadening interest in education is largely responsible for the university's need to spread out.

Robert Hutchens, former president of Chicago University recently said, "A college graduate was once a marked man in his community. Today a man without a college education is beginning to be conspicuous."

Already about 34 per cent of United States high school students attend university and American educators are

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42

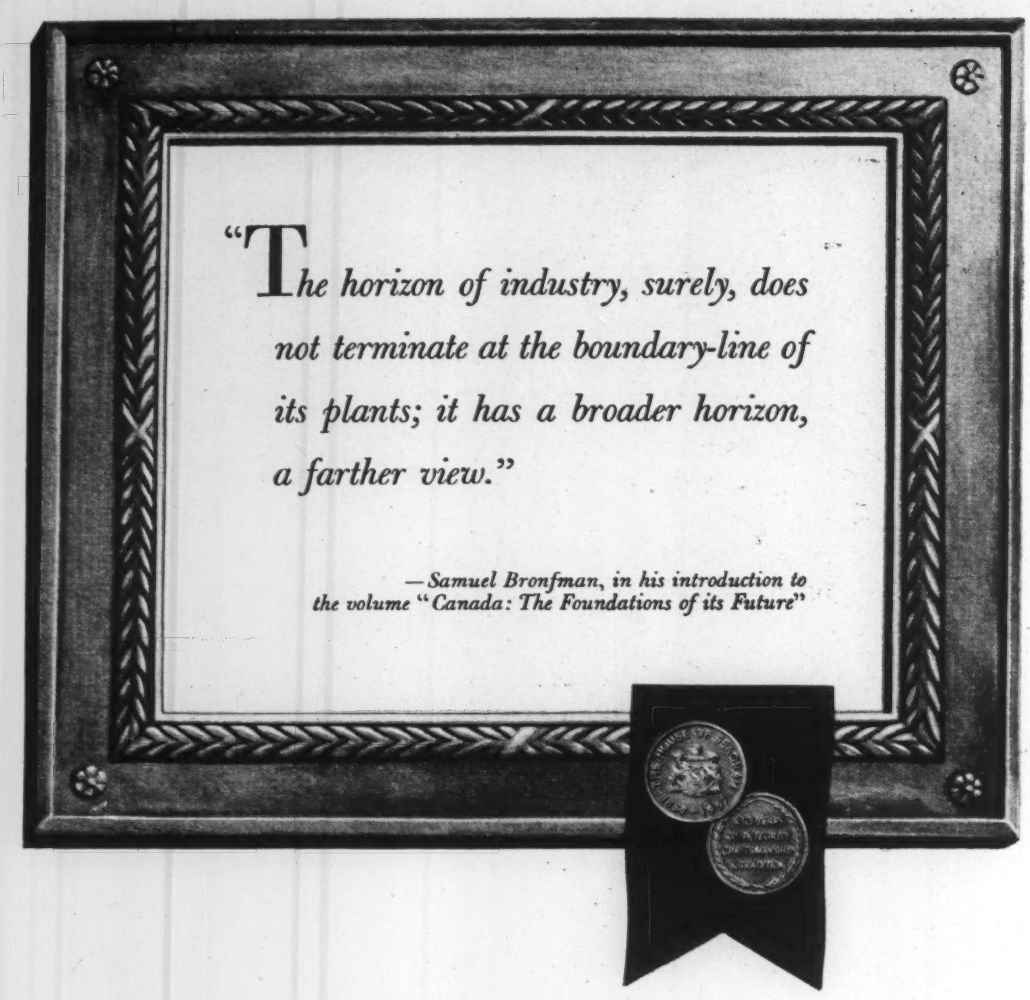
ON THE OCCASION OF ITS

100th Anniversary

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM ONCE AGAIN

IS PROUD TO REAFFIRM ITS FAITH IN

THE STATURE OF ALL THINGS CANADIAN


"The horizon of industry, surely, does not terminate at the boundary-line of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view."
—Samuel Bronfman, in his introduction to the volume "Canada: The Foundations of its Future"

FROM WATERLOO, ONTARIO, TO WORLD LEADERSHIP

1857~1957

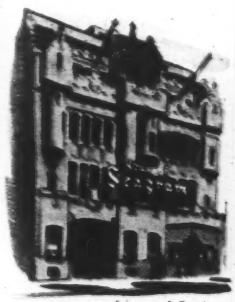
ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, in a little grist mill in the Ontario village of Waterloo, The House of Seagram was born. Today, this Canadian company is the world's largest distiller. From a modest beginning, ten years before Confederation, Joseph E. Seagram's small Ontario grist mill has grown into a company with world-wide operations and a world-community of subsidiaries and distributors, a company whose tremendous development is one of the truly great romances in the history of Canadian enterprise.

Waterloo is now a thriving city and the company's original location is now a greatly-expanded, highly-productive plant. However, it is no longer the only Seagram distillery; today, in addition to six distilleries in Canada, there are more than twice that number in the United States, and still others in Scotland, Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

Today, this Canadian company has an investment in plants and inventories of over $300 million outside of Canada. And, Seagram sales outside of Canada exceed $700 million, well over 90 per cent of the company's total volume.

151 DISTRIBUTORS IN 114 COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD—Aden, Antigua, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrein, Barbados, Belgian Congo, Belgium, Bermuda, Bolivia, Borneo, Brazil, British Guiana, British Honduras, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Formosa, France, French Equatorial Africa, French Morocco, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenada, Guam, Guatemala, Haiti, Holland, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madeira, Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Mexico, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Norway, Nyasaland, Panama, Pakistan, Papua, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Portuguese East Africa, Portuguese West Africa, Puerto Rico, Salvador, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanganyika, Tangier and Spanish Morocco, Thailand, Tonga, Transjordan, Trinidad, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Virgin Islands, Zanzibar.

**In addition to the above, there are 161 Seagram distributors in the United States of America.*



HEAD OFFICE
1430 Peel St., Montreal

In the last quarter-century, in addition to becoming the established leader of its industry in Canada, Seagram has won a commanding lead in the vast United States market. From Canada, Seagram products are exported to 114 countries. In fact, of all whiskies exported throughout the world from any country, more Seagram's V.O. is sold than any other brand.

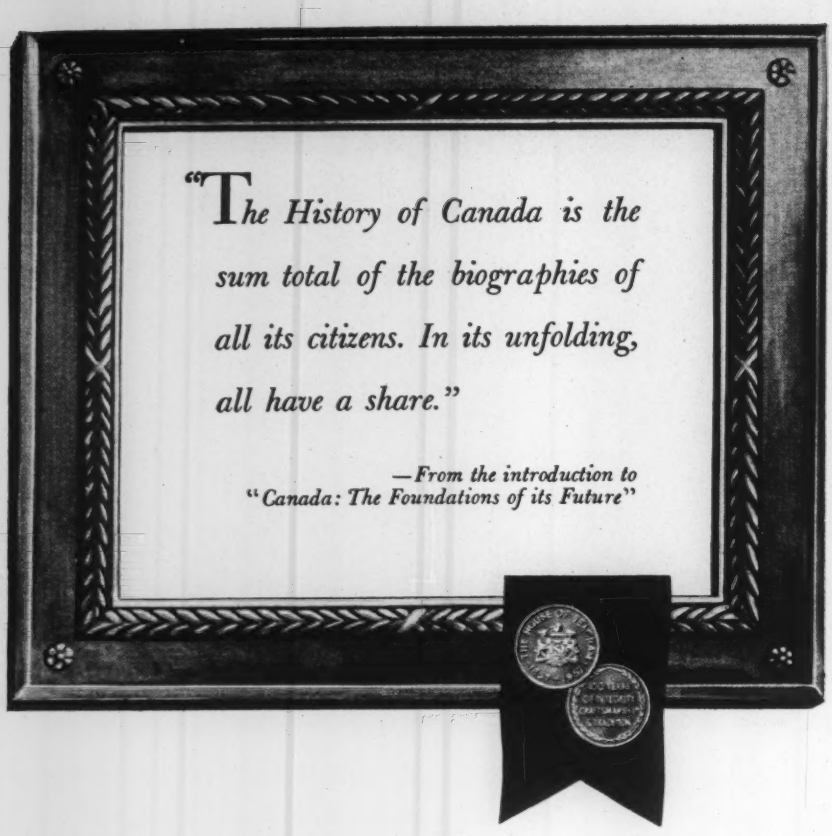
The famed Seagram tradition of quality and determination to make whiskies finer has resulted in this position of unchallenged leadership.

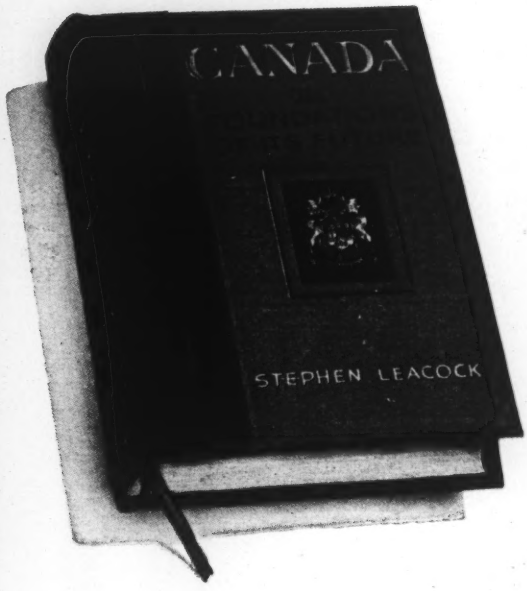
It is a matter of pride to every employee that this eminence has been achieved by a company completely Canadian in origin . . . that within a century a Canadian-owned company has grown to be the world's largest distiller . . . and that the term "Canadian Whisky", featured through the years by Seagram, is today honoured the world over.

Indeed, The House of Seagram is proud to be Canadian. About 80 per cent of its shareholders live in all the Provinces of Canada.

On the following pages are reviewed some of Seagram's efforts over the years to express this pride and faith in all things Canadian.

375 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK. The new House of Seagram building is the world's first bronze skyscraper. Towering 38 stories high, it stands as a fitting symbol of Canada's growing prestige.


"The History of Canada is the sum total of the biographies of all its citizens. In its unfolding, all have a share."
—From the introduction to "Canada: The Foundations of its Future"



"CANADA: THE FOUNDATIONS OF ITS FUTURE"

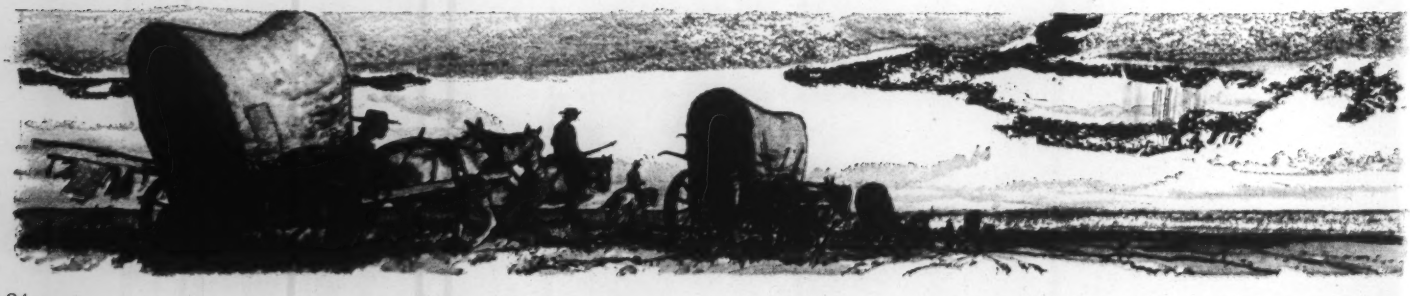
Written by Stephen Leacock and Published by The House of Seagram

"That The House of Seagram issued Professor Leacock's history of our country is the result of an appreciation of the timeliness of the subject, and of a consciousness of the wider civic interests of industry. For Canadian business is not merely availing itself of a privilege, but is also fulfilling a duty, when it lifts its eyes from the narrow confines of its 'powers' as described in its charters, to regard the wider panorama of that country to which it contributes its record of achievement."

THESE WORDS, from the book's introduction, were written in 1941, when this volume was published. They were written in the sincere hope that this endeavour would fill the existing need for a comprehensive history of Canada. Thus motivated, The House of Seagram commissioned the writing of this work and has distributed it to Canadians from coast to coast and to people abroad.

While the book pays tribute to the forerunners of Canadian history, it suggests a farther view: that we can best appreciate our heritage by reflecting on our history; that we can best understand the present in the light of the past, and in the same light realize the measure of our duty and obligation towards the future of this great land.

The House of Seagram is proud to have initiated this project. The book's success over the years in broadening the appreciation of Canada and Canadian achievements is indeed reward in itself.



Seagram

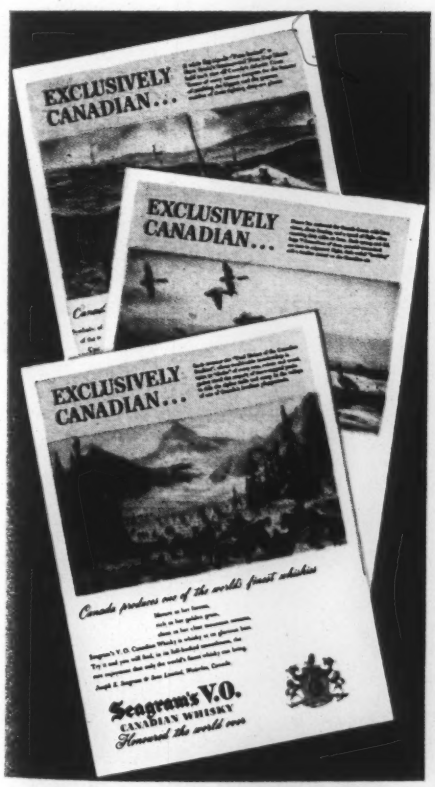
TELLS THE WORLD ABOUT CANADA

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM has always believed that, in addition to promoting its own products in foreign markets, promoting the sale of *all* Canadian products is in the best interests of every Canadian; indeed, in the best interests of the company itself . . . for, without doubt, the more the peoples of other lands know about our country and its wealth of resources, the greater will be their interest in Canada and in every Canadian product.

Over the years, through the medium of international advertising, The House of Seagram has continually told the people of other lands not only about Seagram products but also about our country, her traditions and customs and her many distinctively Canadian products.

This Seagram advertising is published in magazines and newspapers printed in many languages, and is circulated throughout the world—in Latin America, Asia, Europe and Africa. Not only do such advertisements help make Canada better known throughout the world, they also assist our Government's efforts to attract tourists and trade to this great land; and by helping to acquaint the peoples of other countries with the prestige and quality of Canadian products, serve to help all Canadian industries.

Through these full-colour world-wide advertising campaigns, The House of Seagram helps unfold the story of the Canadian people and their use of the rich and varied natural resources of this favoured land . . . an inspiring narrative of our great and growing nation.



"EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN" This series featured distinctively Canadian scenes, customs and traditions such as Ice Hockey, International Tuna Cup Matches and Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies.

Canada Produces Radium for all the World
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Canada Produces a fine Whisky for all the World
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CANADIAN WHISKY

"CANADA PRODUCES" In addition to promoting its own product, The House of Seagram publicized abroad many other fine Canadian products such as aluminum, gold, nickel, pulp and paper, radium, furs and wheat.

"CLEAN TASTE" These Seagram advertisements featured Canadian food specialties and were designed to help attract tourists to this great land. Reproduced in full colour, they captured attention the world over.

Among the notables at the inauguration in Ottawa of the International Tour of the Seagram Collection: A. Y. Jackson; the late B. K. Sandwell; Robert W. Pilot, then President of the Royal Canadian Academy; Samuel Bronfman, President of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited, and A. J. Casson.

The Seagram Collection of Paintings

CANADIAN AMBASSADORS OF GOODWILL

IN 1953, A UNIQUE COLLECTION of 56 paintings of 26 Canadian cities took to the air for an unprecedented 30,000-mile international goodwill tour.

Painted especially for The House of Seagram by Canada's distinguished artists, these original canvases were on an unusual mission—to earn increased friendliness and understanding for Canada.

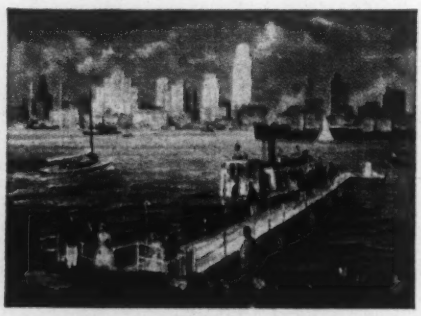
First stop was San Juan. Then came Havana, Mexico City, Caracas, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo. Then, from Latin America, on to Rome, London, Paris, Geneva, Stockholm, The Hague, Madrid and a visit to the Canadian Armed Forces in Soest, West Germany.

Across two continents they flew, these ambassadors of goodwill, to fifteen countries where they were exhibited at brilliant previews attended by governmental, industrial, cultural and professional leaders . . . and where they were enjoyed by more than 250,000 people at one-to-two-week public showings which earned headline news for Canada.

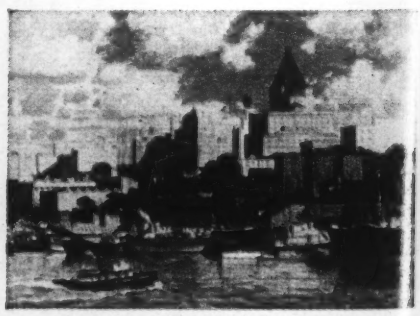
And accompanying this airborne art gallery were 48-page, full-colour booklets printed in five languages, containing reproductions of the paintings. Hundreds of thousands of these booklets were taken home by people who visited the exhibition.

Thus, once again, The House of Seagram told the story of Canada abroad—told it as perhaps no other living nation's story has ever been told . . . told only as art, the universal language, *can* tell it . . . and told by private enterprise in a manner never before attempted by any industrial organization.

Montreal



Toronto



Vancouver

"Certainly the future decades of this century will see Canadians zealously dedicating themselves to the further development of the boundless resources of our country, and will see, too, those resources flowing to the farthest corners of the world."
—From the introduction to
"Canada: The Foundations of its Future"

EACH YEAR SEAGRAM PUBLISHES A STUDY OF CANADA'S SIGNIFICANCE TO THE WORLD

EACH YEAR THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM supplements its Annual Report with an illustrated study in full colour of some significant development or some new aspect of Canada's rapidly-expanding horizon. These commentaries highlight the important role Canada is playing in the world today.

These supplements are widely distributed—not only to shareholders but also, in reprint form, to other Canadians and people prominent in the fields of government, education and industry in the United States of America and in many parts of the world.

Like every Seagram endeavour these Annual Reports embrace the "farther view," and are designed to reflect not only the activities of the company but of the Canadian people as a whole.

Proud as it is to be the world's largest distiller, The House of Seagram is prouder still of its dedication to its abiding belief that "*The horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary-line of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view—a view dedicated to the development of Canada's stature in every land of the globe.*"

"Canada and the U.S.—Partners in World Affairs"

"The St. Lawrence Seaway—The Realization of a Mighty Dream"

"The Story of the United Nations"

"The Awakening North"

"They are high objectives which the future holds for Canada. To encompass them the vision of the early pioneers must be with us still, for where there is no vision, the people perish. We must work together in harmonious unison, each making his own contribution to the completed achievement which is the Canadian mosaic."

—Samuel Bronfman, in his introduction to the volume "Canada: The Foundations of its Future"

The House of Seagram

San Francisco

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

the White House. Darius Ogden Mills opened a bank to hold the fortunes, and Captain Matson sailed soiled linen to the Sandwich Islands to be returned within the month, fresh-laundered. Banks were born and steamship lines established.

San Francisco became, then, a metropolis, a port, a fabulous legend known to every sailorman and to every nation—beautiful, fascinating, wicked, generous, virile. It had stolen the heart of Tetrazzini, of Caruso; it had produced its saints and its sinners; it had laughed brazenly about its Barbary coast. But it boasted a rich culture and the world's finest cuisine. And as time went on it shed its storied "wickedness" and became the respected, progressive and sparkling City that it is today.

Take a drive to the heights of Twin Peaks, for example — a mountain set in the very heart of the city. Looking to the west you see the blue expanse of the Pacific, its waters washing on the white shoreline that is San Francisco's playground.

In the northern part of the peninsula that is San Francisco you see two steel towers marking the mighty Golden Gate Bridge which leaps across to the wooded hills of Marin—gateway to the Redwood Empire.

Turning to the east you see San Francisco Bay and the busy docks of the city's port. And out of the waterfront, a second bridge arises: a double-decked arch, springing across the bay to the Island of Yerba Buena and thence to the east bay cities of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda.

To the south stretch the rolling hills of the San Francisco Peninsula. Cutting across them is El Camino Real, the great highway reaching to the suburban refuge of the city workers — Burlingame, San Mateo, Palo Alto.

But you haven't yet tasted the flavor of the City itself. So you descend now to Market Street, the broad thoroughfare that slopes from the foot of Twin Peaks to the waterfront, cutting a diagonal swath through the heart of the downtown district.

You drive down the narrow canyon of Montgomery Street, built on the hulks of sunken trading ships—now the "financial center of the West." At the street's end you rise to the summit of Telegraph Hill to view the Bohemian art colony on its slopes and to hear the cacophony of ship-loading on The Embarcadero below.

At the base of Telegraph you find the Latin quarter with its restaurants. This is the centre of night life. Bordering the Latin quarter is the largest Chinese colony outside Asia.

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KING EDWARD - SHERATON

Recently modernized for your convenience, the regal King Edward-Sheraton brings you a happy blending of old-world charm and new-world comfort.

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CHICAGO
DETROIT
CINCINNATI
ST. LOUIS
OMAHA
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DALLAS
Sheraton Hotel Opens 1959
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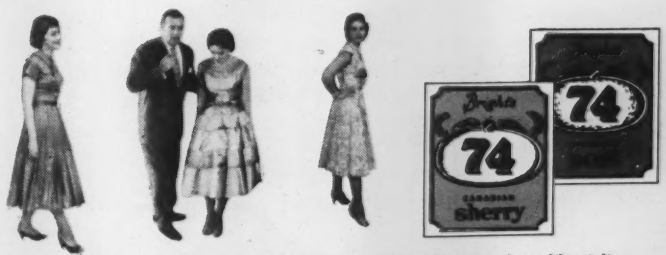
PACIFIC DIV.
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
PASADENA

We're all set—
let them come!

Don't let me kid you—I'm not a wine connoisseur. Before I came across Canadian "74" Sherry I hadn't tasted wine a dozen times. But I've learned a lot since.

I've learned to like *pleasant* wines like Canadian "74" Sherry and "74" Port. Friends at the door? Let them in—I'm ready! We serve the sherry as a 'welcoming' drink, and the port with a snack of cheese and crackers. It makes for a smooth and pleasant evening—like the wines themselves.

Bright's fine Canadian Wines
SINCE 1874



If you glance through "Bright & Cheery Recipes" you'll never be without it. Write Bright's Wines, Lachine, Que. for your free copy.

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

JACK HAD BEEN muttering quietly to himself most of the afternoon as he worked on his books. But now his cussing had become audible! "What's the trouble?" asked Joe, stepping across to his friend's desk.

"They won't balance," replied Jack, "and it's driving me crackers as the mistake must be on this page but I just can't see it." He'd obviously reached the stage of sheer despair.

Joe pulled up a chair and started checking those few postings against the original book entries. "Why! It sticks out a mile," he laughed, his pencil on one amount. "You've got the cents the other way round and you've also reversed the dollars." He made a quick calculation. "So that's two-thirds of what it should be."

Jack could hardly see straight, but he took his friend's word for it. "A good thing it wasn't a thousand dollars or more, but thanks all the same," he said, reaching for his pen.

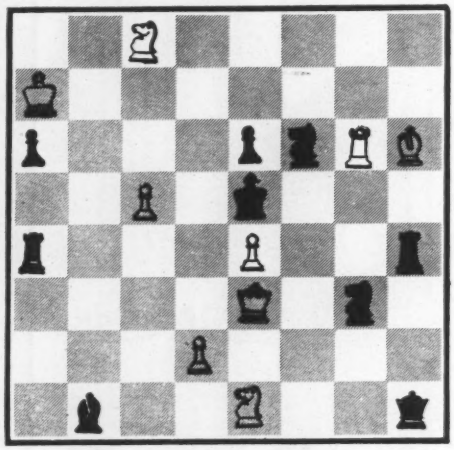
So what amount had Jack written? (58)

Answer on Page 48.

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

THE NEWLY-CROWNED world champion, Vassili Smyslov, has been described as a tall gangling young man who walks as if he had swallowed a broom-stick. At the chessboard, however, he is a dignified figure, quiet and cool in critical situations that reduce distracted opponents to a turmoil of fidgeting, hair-twisting antics. His father taught him the game at 6½ years. The following was played at 16 when he won the USSR Junior.



White: K. Gerasimov, Black: V. Smyslov

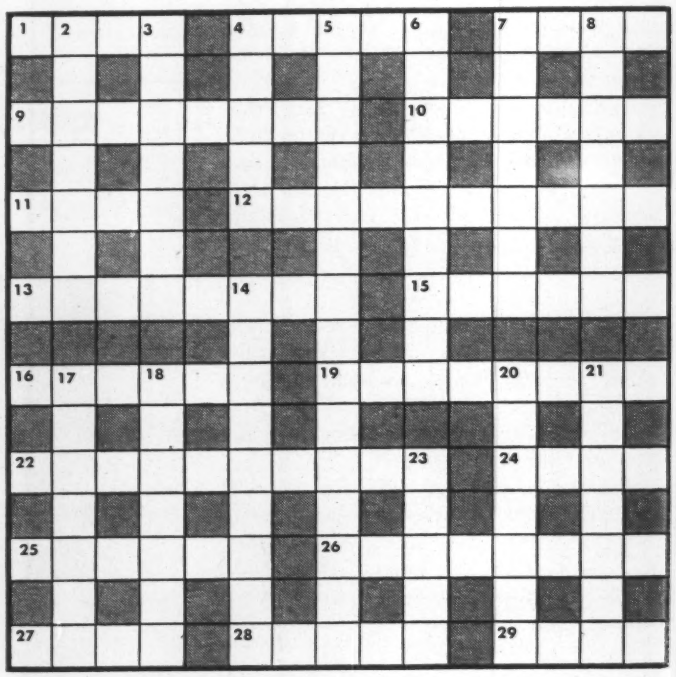
1.P-Q4, P-Q4; 2.Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 3.P-K3, P-K3; 4.B-Q3, P-B4; 5.P-QKt3, Kt-QB3; 6.B-Kt2, B-Q3; 7.Castles, Q-B2; 8.P-QR3, P-QKt3; 9.P-QB4, B-QKt2; 10.Kt-QB3, P-QR3; 11.R-K1, PxQP; 12.KPxP, Castles; 13.Kt-QR4, B-KB5; 14.Kt-K5, PxP; 15.PxP, KtxKt; 16.PxKt, Q-B3! 17.B-KB1, KR-Q1; 18.Q-Kt3, Kt-Kt5; 19.P-R3, R-Q6!! 20.QxKtP (if 20.QxR, B-R7ch; 21.K-R1, KtxBPch), RxKRP!! 21.B-Q4, B-R7ch; 22.K-R1, BxP d.ch. 23.Resigns (after 23.K-Kt1, B-R7ch; 24.K-R1, B-B2 d.ch. wins the Q.)

Solution of Problem No. 175 (Taverner). Key, 1. R-KR7.

Problem No. 176, by K. Kubbel, USSR. White mates in two. (9+9)

Averse to This?

by Louis and Dorothy Crerar



ACROSS

1 Dactyl and anapest are 10 ones. (4)
4 See 4D
7 The path to glory, said Tennyson. (4)
9 Declamation the rich tore to pieces. (8)
10 See 1 (6)
11 The bachelor can't get rid of his. (4)
12 Electric razors have made it obsolete for doing this. (7, 3)
13 The fate of many a skeleton. (8)
15 Feathering these nests comes rather high. (6)
16 What the sun did to two on a bicycle? (6)
19 Will the choir sit this way to present the kind of play 5 is? (8)
22 Poet whose talk bore weight. (10)
24 There's no question to making a sketch this way. (4)
25 Fleet, but not fleet enough to spoil a game of bowls. (6)
26 "Come into my parlor" are 4D. (8)
27 Sing the praises of a male? (4)
28 There's only one younger than he. (5)
29 She would cut it short. (4)

DOWN

2 Relating to the morals of the laic. (7)
3 Whole cloth? No, hole cloth! (7)
4, 4A. This poet wrote . . . . . quoting. (10)
5 In this order Tom, Harry and Dick gives . . . place. (7,3,5)
6 Yet one who enjoys this enviable state pines inwardly. (9)
7 St. Lawrence Waterway worker who was told to clear out. (7)
8 This payment is a rite, but you must make change. (7)
14 Climate of the continent? (9)
17 A trashy container. (7)
18 How to put the troops off the track. (7)
20 He rose, set about killing his mother, and found inward rest. (7)
21 "The dewy morn, with breath all . . . . ." (Byron). (7)
23 There's more to this, said the raven. (5)

Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 Supervision
9 Virtuous
10 Notion
11 Timidly
13 Bailiff
16 Asides
17 Forswear
18 Prestige
20 Accord
22 Gamboge
23 Plaints
25 Attila
27 High noon
29 Hero worship

DOWN

2 Untried
3 Ego
4 Vase
5 Sun
6 Outflow
7 Civil servants
8 Conflagration
12 Lisping
14 Air mail
15 After
19 Sublime
21 Chianti
24 Ohio
26 Ago
28 Gas (425)

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the chair with
a flair for tomorrow . . .
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tempo demands.

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Books

by Robertson Davies

Servant of the White Goddess

"Things which will be valued when Dylan Thomas' bardic splendour can be deduced only from his records and when the plays of T. S. Eliot are only little known."

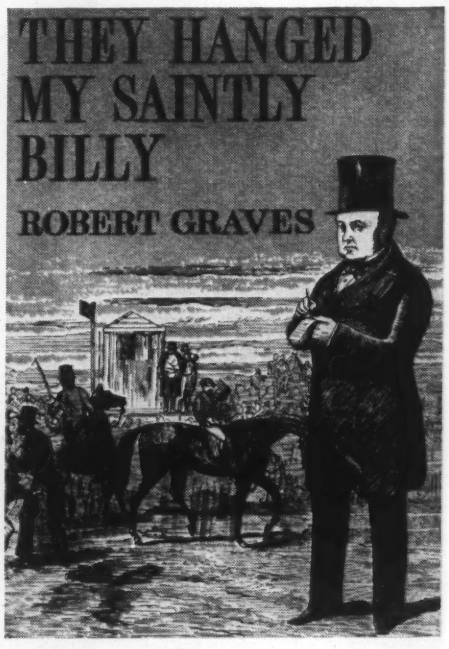
Graves: An honored place.

WHAT LIVING POET has the best chance of being honored by posterity? When such a question is asked it is easy to evade it, by saying that we have no power to foretell future tastes. But this is not quite honest; from every period of literature we remember a few poets and, when we take them all together, they show every kind of style and mannerism; but in their work there are common factors which are hard to define but which we recognize. Who has shown these qualities in our time, among our writers of poetry in English? There may be, in all, half a dozen, and my readers will doubtless be naming them — Robert Frost, W. H. Davies (not too long dead) and Alun Lewis (whose death was one of the tragedies for modern poetry), E. E. Cummings, and others. But high among them, and perhaps even at the top of the list, I should put Robert Graves.

Whether great numbers of people read his poetry I neither know nor care; I presume that he is fairly well-known because the Penguin people have brought out a selection of his work in their series of poets. There are things in it which will be valued when Dylan Thomas' bardic splendour can only be deduced from his gramophone records, and when the plays of T. S. Eliot are as little known as those of John Westland Marston.

To most readers Graves is known as a novelist, and in that category he holds an honored place. But it is not as a novelist that he regards himself. He insists that he is a poet who writes novels in order to live and support his large family. After his service in the First Great War he tried teaching English Literature in the university in Egypt, liked it not, and decided that henceforth he would live by writing alone. He has done so, showing remarkable industry and independence; he has poured out novels which, though they vary in merit, are unvarying in their excellence of style and in the quality of learning and research which lies behind them — for they are, in all but a few cases, historical novels. He has written works of scholarship and criticism to put forward his own unusual opinions, and of these *The White Goddess* (1948) is by far the most remarkable. He has attempted to revise accepted opinion about the life and teachings of Jesus, even to the extent of publishing, with Joshua Podro, a revised Gospel which is a compound of curious research and brilliant guesswork. He has published in two Penguin volumes the only complete reconsideration of Greek myth to appear in a century. He writes extremely funny occasional pieces, such as those which I reviewed last Spring, in his volume *Catacrock*. But his profession, he says, is that of a poet. He does not expect to get money by it, and indeed he thinks that it is dangerous ever to hope to live by poetry. He explains, at length, that it may lead to a condition which might be called Tennysonism. As a poet he is a dedicated man, a servant of the White Goddess.

Who is this White Goddess? I hesitate to set out on an explanation, even of the briefest sort, for I may trip. But, very broadly, the White Goddess is the deity who was worshipped in all parts of Europe in the matriarchal era which preceded our patriarchal era — before the predominatingly male gods of Olympus, and of course our own male Hebrew God. The Goddess had three forms, Virgin, Wife and Hag — or the Beloved, the Queen, and the Layer-Out of the Dead. She had many names and many symbols; as you may see from her three forms, she sums up in herself Spring, seed-time and harvest, and Winter. She was a nature goddess, an all-mother. She was also the Muse, the inspirer and subject of all poetry. Because of the variety of her nature, she was not expected to be benevolent at all times, and thus she did not involve her worshippers in theological tangles, explaining why fate was sometimes perverse or cruel; their part was to love her and fear her, and accept what she gave. Graves maintains that she is still the most potent of all the gods, and that every true poet is her creature. Further, he insists that every true poem is, whatever its



Jacket Design.

apparent theme, a celebration of the greatness of the Goddess.

He supports this assertion with remarkable persuasiveness, and a formidable array of learning. He has persuaded many people of the correctness of his theory, and I am one of them. But I should say here that I was drawn to Graves' poetry by its power and its often magically compelling quality long before I dipped into his theories. If you want to consider those theories for yourself, as applied to poetry, I recommend to you *The Crowning Privilege*, which is a series of lectures he gave on professional standards in poetry at Cambridge in 1954-55. He pulls no punches; his lectures are as clear as his poetry; and when he gets to his contemporaries he delivers judgments on Yeats, Pound, Eliot, Auden, and Dylan Thomas, which leave us in no doubt about his views on modern poetry and the idols of our time: Yeats never found his own root and was not above borrowing the roots of others, Pound is a splenetic and partly-literate brawler, in Eliot a true poet died early leaving a churchwarden, Auden is synthetic, and Thomas made noises like a bard but defies rational analysis.

Rational analysis — yes, Graves asks for that, and is impatient of poetry which cannot be analyzed and explained. It must mean something, and its meaning must be discernible by an intelligent, patient and sympathetic reader. Poetry may well be difficult, but it must never be muddled.

There is no muddle in Graves' own poetry, and some readers may find that there is little music in it, though this is a matter for argument; Thomas Hardy's poetry also seems unmusical, because it yields up its music slowly, and many readers are impatient. Certainly at first reading much of Graves' poetry seems stand-offish, and this may be the poet's personality speaking through; when you hear the gramophone record of him reading his own verse, it is stand-offish, too, and he might well envy the noble utterance of Dylan Thomas. But if you hope to find what makes Graves a true poet, you must persist.

His latest novel is called *They Hanged My Saintly Billy*, and it is about Palmer the Poisoner, who stood trial for murder in 1856. Graves' theory — he is a great man for theories — is that because Palmer was a proven forger, seducer and doper of race-horses, it was too readily assumed that he must be a murderer, as well. He was a physician, and thus he had easy access to poisons. It is part of our ambivalent attitude toward doctors that we puff them up immoderately when they are on top of the heap, and strike them with extra malignance when they fall from grace. Palmer, Graves suggests, was hanged on idiotic and contradictory evidence, because he had offended against the great cult of sportsmanship by fixing races, and his sporting judge and sporting prosecutor wanted his blood. British justice does not appear in its usual rose-pink spotlight in this book.

The novel is written with Graves' usual super-competence. He spares us nothing in the way of evidence, but he sweetens the pill with a number of lively character sketches, and a fine, grim portrait of that shabby sub-world which lay just below the glories of Victorian England — the world which was a bit too high for Dickens, but which Trollope sometimes conjured up in a few pages. If this is Robert Graves' journey-work, done simply to keep bread in his mouth, God send us a few more such men of integrity to write novels for us, and spare us the sloppy geniuses.

They Hanged My Saintly Billy, by Robert Graves—pp. 269—*British Books—$4.25.*

Robert Graves, in the Penguin Poets—pp. 198—*W. H. Smith & Sons—70 cents.*

The Crowning Privilege, by Robert Graves —pp. 230—*Cassell—$3.25.*

Border Tale

The Lady, by Conrad Richter—pp. 191—*McClelland & Stewart Limited — $3.50.*

THIS BOOK resembles the ordinary "western" in about the way hash-house scrambled eggs are like a good omelette — the basic ingredients are the same. It is a story of New Mexico a hundred years ago and of the feuds between cattlemen and sheepmen that threatened the security of the territory. There is an unsolved mystery, an unusual woman, a horse that wouldn't be passed, and some of the most distinguished writing that has surely ever been used to describe the American southwest. A superbly told short novel. F.A.R.

High-Priced Help

Time and Tide Anthology, edited by Anthony Lejeune—pp. 287— *André Deutsch Ltd.—$5.*

ONE OF THE GLORIES of English journalism is the considerable number of excellent weekly reviews of current affairs which is maintained at a level unapproached anywhere else in the English-speaking world. *Time & Tide* has held a high place among them since 1920; this book reprints some of its best pieces.

Here is a book to make a Canadian journalist confess his sins and melt into tears; but, if he wrote like this, where would he find his market in his own country? Perhaps it is unfair to match working journalists against Chesterton, Huxley, Day Lewis, Muggeridge, Shaw, Rebecca West and Virginia Woolf—to name a few in this book — but none of them scorned the name of journalist or thought their work too good for weekly publication. Perhaps the public does get the papers it deserves. B.E.N.

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Gold & Dross

Decline in metal prices — Trends in packaging — Old Nick's metal — Iron ore supplies — New industries in B.C.

Placer Development

Will you please explain the recession in the price of Placer Development? K. B., Hamilton, Ont.

All stocks have to sell in competition with each other. One could hardly expect Placer or any other issue to counter the recent trend of the stock market, which has seen sinking spells in equities of many well-based companies.

Additionally, prospects for Placer itself have suffered as a result of the decline in metal prices. The company operates a big lead-zinc deposit in British Columbia and the effect of lower prices for these metals as well as the possibility of the U.S. increasing import duties on them has not been lost on shareholder and the financial community.

Placer is also in tungsten, gold and oil.

This is a good company with substantial mineral reserves which warrant the attention of the speculative stock buyer. The stock should be watched for any further recession on which it might be picked up.

British Aluminium

Would you advise the holder of Canadian British Aluminum "B" stock to exercise the subscription rights which the company is granting? How long would one have to exercise these rights?—J. G., Windsor, Ont.

The answer is yes — providing the holder of Canadian British "B" can afford to increase the percentage of speculative appeal in view of the ready market for a large portion of its future output of primary aluminum which its parent British company is in a position to absorb. One may take it for granted that its costs will be favorable in view of the experience of Aluminum Co. of Canada, subsidiary of Aluminum Ltd., working conditions of which are apparently similar to those facing Canadian British.

The rights, which are on the basis of one new share for each six already held, are exercisable until Nov. 4 and at $10 a share. They go to shareholders of record Oct. 4.

One of the nicest things about rights is that the holder can sell them and treat the proceeds as a tax-free dividend. It is the probable recurrence of rights to finance expansion which lends extra attractions to shares in so many of Canada's basic industries.

Dominion Engineering

I am trying to make up my mind to buy some Dominion Engineering Common. Can you give me any encouragement? — M. R., Toronto.

A 62%-owned subsidiary of Dominion Bridge, Dominion Engineering manufactures several lines of heavy equipment of the type for which demand has been so great in Canada's resources boom. It makes paper machinery, diesel engines, hydraulic turbines, etc. Indicated dividends are at the rate of $1.20 a share per year and this compares with net earnings of $2.56 a share in 1956. New orders booked in 1956 were about 15 per cent larger in dollar value than sales completed and billed. Thus a larger amount of uncompeted business was carried forward than at the end of the previous year. It would, however, not be unreasonable to expect a slowdown in some lines this year. Paper-making-machinery business, for example, may have reached its peak since there is now a surplus of paper-making capacity in North America.

Stock of DE appears to have declined in value more than any darkening of the company's prospects would warrant. At current levels, it offers the investor a chance to buy into a sound, although somewhat cyclical industry, at an exceptionally favorable level in relation to assets. Net working capital at the end of 1956 was amost $9 millions whereas there were only 625,000 shares outstanding, no funded debt. Thus liquid assets are equivalent to about 75 per cent of the stock's recent price.

Canada Foils

Can you recommend the purchase of Canada Foils "A" stock?—T. G., Windsor, Ont.

As a manufacturer of aluminum, tin, lead and composition foils, Canada Foils is in the vanguard of the trend towards

packaged foods, which reflects in the expansion of shopping centers and king-sized food markets. The food business is exceptionally good in Canada, as evidenced by operating reports of food manufacturers and distributors. With only 100,000 shares each of "A" and of common stock outstanding, market valuation is only about $3 millions.

The company had a net profit in 1956 of $295,012 versus $165,256 the previous year. The Class "A" stock is entitled to 60 cents a share annually and to participating dividends. The company declared a dividend of 43 cents a share on the "A" stock, payable May 15, 1957, along with regular quarterly distribution of 15 cents a share. The 43 cents was the amount of participation to which the "A" stock was entitled in respect of 1956 earnings.

International Nickel

What do you think of International Nickel as an investment in view of developments in the nickel industry and in view of its decline of some 30 per cent from its high? I find it difficult to understand the company's evident interest in finding new sources of nickel in addition to its Moak Lake development since the U.S. government has indicated that it is seeking some measure of independence of Canadian supplies of this metal.—C.B., Toronto.

Statements by International Nickel officials as to the impending easier supplies of nickel and an announcement by the U.S. of its increased dependence on Cuban metal emphasized conditions already known to the nickel industry. Both were made at a time when security values generally were tumbling. Naturally International Nickel had a sinking spell, too. However, it remains a prime speculative investment and astute buyers might well consider taking advantage of current levels to add to their holdings. While the yield is not high, Inco should not be absent from the portfolio of those who think of stocks in terms of economic values and indicated growth.

International Nickel is the world's largest producer of what in disgust was called Old Nick's metal before metallurgists learned to handle it. Prior to that it was simply a nuisance encountered in the handling of copper.

Inco pioneered in developing civilian applications of nickel when the defense market ceased after the first world war and a good deal of the market for the metal rests on alloys and processes which are exclusive to it. In other words, there is not an open market for nickel in the same sense as for copper and wheat.

The most profitable segment of the market is that which is vested in Inco's processes and own distribution system, not to mention its personnel. Not every pro-

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QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on

1st OCTOBER, 1957

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business 13th September, 1957.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES J. PETTIT,
Manager.

Sept. 5th, 1957

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 283

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of thirty-five cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending October 31, 1957, payable at the Bank and its branches on November 1, 1957, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1957.

Subscribers to new shares are reminded that they will rank for this dividend only in the proportion that the amount paid upon such new shares at the record date of September 30, 1957, bears to the subscription price of $30.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
J. P. R. WADSWORTH,
General Manager

Toronto, September 6, 1957

Changes Affecting
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

1. INCOME TAX EXEMPTION

A Canadian Government Annuity contracted for by a taxpayer on his own life may now qualify for registration as a Retirement Savings Plan under the Income Tax Act.

Premiums paid on such a Canadian Government Annuity may be deducted from earned income thus effecting a saving in personal income tax, the amount of the deduction being subject to certain conditions.

2. LOWER PREMIUM RATES

Purchasers of Canadian Government Annuities after April 1, 1957, will benefit from reduced premium rates reflecting an increase in the interest rate.

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ducer of nickel can secure the profits resultant from the improvement in the metal's value which Inco wins from its exclusive processes and distribution system. This is something which the investor should understand if he is to grasp its preferential rating in the mining and investment world. The company also derives a portion of its earnings from production of copper and the platinum group of metals which occur in Sudbury nickel ores.

When Inco's $175-millions Moak Lake development reaches production in a few years' time there is expected to be a surplus of nickel metal but one should not be too greatly concerned about this. After all, the world is growing and the modern economy with its metal-consuming ways continues to expand. The outlook is for a scarcity of many metals in a few years. And don't forget the possibilities of Inco's big-league advertising and sales-promotion expanding the market for the metal.

Inco's offer to the Quebec government to examine Ungava ore showings is not hard to understand. The company, as the dominant factor in the nickel world, simply cannot afford to overlook any opportunities. The metal business is a complex one in which the relation between costs and production, determination of which involves examination of different methods of procedure and scales of capital outlay, may be more important than an apparent surplus of orebodies. If the deposits can be found, the industry will be ingenious enough to work them at a profit.

Profits are generated by the energy, enthusiasm and stick-to-itiveness of entrepreneurs. Wealth is to some extent created by the spirit of adventure, or rising, to use the most overworked word in the language of business, to the "challenge." The market for nickel wouldn't have been developed had it not been for Inco gambling money on research and sales promotion.

As to the Cuban ore, time will tell. The U.S. government may yet come to Inco with its hat in its hand. Can you see Inco putting $175 millions into Moak Lake if it thought the Cuban properties were a long-term threat?

Aconic

I would be interested to see your comments on the Aconic decline. — D. B., Vancouver, B.C.

The price of Aconic was dependent on the price of iron and there have latterly been indications of an easier supply of this metal. The booming North American and European steel industries have been eating up iron at an enormous rate. This caused some concern a few years back about future supplies of iron ore to sustain the steel industry. This led in turn to intensified exploration for iron ore, which produced such big league deposits as Jave-

in at Wabush Lake in Labrador.

Iron occurrences are large so that a couple of findings like Javelin would indicate a surplus of ore for some time.

The rapid increase in iron ore supplies and the possibilities of other large findings which would be a threat to its market seems to have broken on Aconic stock holders at a time when stock market sentiment was turning bearish. A weakly-supported issue, it simply could not absorb the offerings of panicking shareholders.

An interesting feature of the Aconic stampede was the claim of an official that it was caused by short selling. Short sales are, however, registered with the stock exchange and the figures publicized fortnightly. Stock exchange figures for August 15th failed to reveal that the previous two weeks produced short sales on a large enough scale to result in a decline of Aconic's proportions.

On the Toronto Stock Exchange the short interest, which stood at about 40,000 shares at the end of July, increased roughly 100 per cent in the next two weeks; still light.

Aconic distribution does not appear to have been on a wide enough scale to permit borrowing stock for short sales of the proportions required to produce a rapid decline from $11 a share to $1 a share. The plunge rather shows up the absence of short positions. If these had existed they would have induced buying to cover them on the way down. This buying support would have made the decline more orderly.

Western Copper

Can you tell me anything about Western Copper Mills bonds and debentures carrying stock purchase warrants? — C. H., Newmarket, Ont.

Western Copper Mills is an interesting example of the new industries which are being established in British Columbia and which reflect the rapid development of that province's economy, based on mining, metal-making, power and forest enterprises.

Western will build and operate a mill for the manufacture of copper and brass tubes, pipe, rods and bars. The mill will be located on Annacis Island, near Vancouver.

Manufacturing operations, which will be housed in a 175,000 square-foot building, will be designed to produce to ASTM specifications copper and brass pipe and tubing up to four inches diameter, bus bars, architectural shapes, etc. While any tonnage estimates must be specifically related to a product mix, the designed capacity of the mill is sufficient to provide on the basis of proposed product mix 450 tons a month on a one-shift operation, 850 tons on a two-shift and 1500 tons on

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a three-shift. The relatively larger tonnage on the three-shift operation would be the result of utilizing extra extruder capacity in the production of lower profit margin rods and shapes.

A primary consideration in the plant design was the selection of a 2,500-ton extrusion press for producing shapes required for drawing to size. An extrusion press provides much greater flexibility than would be achieved by a plant designed around other machinery. An important advantage of an extrusion press is that the complete range of copper-base alloys can be worked in any required shape. It also yields a product generally more dense and free from defects than is obtained with other machinery.

Market studies indicate a total estimated Canadian market by 1958 for products of the type to be fabricated by the company of approximately 60,000 tons annually and that the company will have a freight advantage in areas using approximately 20 per cent of this overall tonnage or about 12,000 tons annually. There are at present in Canada two fabricators of copper and copper-alloy mill products in rod, sheet and tube form, one at Toronto, the other at Montreal. A third mill is being erected at London, Ont.

Western's hopes are partly based on the chance of selling part of its production in the United States since the closest United States fabricator is located in San Francisco. In addition to the proximity of the United States Pacific Northwest market there appears to be a favorable west-to-east United States freight structure. It is, of course, acknowledged by Western officials that an increase in the United States import tariff on these products from Canada might adversely affect revenue in respect of U.S. sales.

Western's consultants estimate net earning of $280,000, $827,000 and $1,395,000 a year on the basis of one-, two- or three-shift operations respectively. This is after depreciation, interest and income taxes. Before these charges, earnings are estimated at $1,069,000, $1,868,000 and $2,939,000, one-, two,- or three-shift operation.

Capitalization consists of $3,000,000 6% first mortgage bonds, $2,500,000 6% debentures and 336,111 shares of Common. Each $1,000 bond carries warrants to purchase 25 common shares on a sliding scale from $10 to $15 a share from August 15, 1926 until August 15, 1967.

Each debenture carries the right to purchase 40 shares of common at same price and time limit as the bonds.

In Brief

Do you recommend Quebec Copper as a buy? — M. J., London, Ont.

Yes — for a speculator.

Anything new on Dominion Magnesium? — J. R., Kingston, Ont.

Plans construction of an Alabama magnesium plant, based on its Pidgeon process, in conjunction with a Michigan firm.

How is Nipissing doing? — W. D., Toronto.

Feeling the effects of lower copper prices.

What is the position of Yale Lead ana Zinc? — B. F., Winnipeg, Man.

Continues to eke out an existence from lead-zinc production.

What came out of the International Ranwick annual meeting? — L. J., Vancouver, B.C.

Shareholders scolded the management but gave it carte blanche for another year.

What is the dividend rate on Burlington Steel? — R. F., Halifax, N.S.

Indicated as 15 cents a share quarterly plus 25 cents a year extra for an indicated 85 cents a share annually.

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Who's Who in Business

Russell Shepherd

Specialist In Sales

Once a top intelligence man with the U.S. Government, he came here to start a new business. His success has been "remarkable".

IT WAS JUST two and a half years ago when Herbert Bruning, President of the Charles Bruning Co. Inc., world's largest suppliers of drafting room equipment, told 39 year old Russell Shepherd to start a Canadian company. After picking a "financial man" and a technical expert to train a sales force, Shepherd left Chicago to "set up shop" in the depths of downtown Toronto. Since then he has established four branch offices, six sales offices, a 7,500 sq. ft. head office, a 10,000 sq. ft. sensitized paper coating plant, (with plans to erect a modern plant in the near future) a staff of over 100 employees — and sales figures which are increasing at an average rate of 35% each year with annual sales running into the millions.

As suppliers of drafting room equipment which ranges from 10 cent erasers to $6,000 Bruning Copyflex white printing machines — to make facsimile copies of typed, drawn, written or printed matter for general office use or drafting work — Shepherd and his staff are battling 12 long - established competitors in Canada. But as he explains, "I was amazed to find that most of our competition had a general attitude of letting the customer come to them. We work on the principle of *going* to the potential customer and *giving* him service. As far as I am concerned, that is a large part of the answer to our success in this country."

With all his stress on selling, Vice President Shepherd is the very antithesis of the extroverted American salesman, but he does enjoy things that have an element of flair. When he arrives at his Cape Cod style home on fashionable Royal York Road in suburban Toronto, he invariably sips one or two martinis before dinner while listening to his hi-fi set playing "either dixie-land jazz or symphonic music — depending on how sales have been". And while he does enjoy gardening during the summer, his idea of a delightful weekend includes, "a hi-fi set, a few drinks and a couple of good books". He waits about three years before he reads any of the current novels "to let them sink to their natural level", but he assiduously reads 500 page reports on public affairs, a subject on which he can be regarded as an authority.

Shepherd has two degrees — a B.A. from Swarthmore College and an M.B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania — both earned by tuition scholarships for outstanding academic progress. After receiving his second degree in 1940 he began work as a clerk with the Department of Agriculture of the Federal Government. Three years later he was doing research work in Washington on the effectiveness of a then-current agricultural plan.

In 1943 he joined the government sponsored Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service in Washington which was organized that year to monitor broadcasts from Germany and Japan. After serving as an administrative officer for a year, he was assigned to set up a Pacific Bureau (listening post) on the western edge of the Hawaiian Islands, and then followed the American troops into Guam and eventually Iwo Jima. Although the service was not allied to any of the armed forces, civilian Shepherd had an assimilated army rank of colonel and found no problems in getting equipment "since only a few military personnel really understood the job we were doing. We had top priority."

In 1945 he was sent back to Washington and appointed Director of the division. A few months later Shepherd was informed that the service was due to be discontinued since war had ceased. As lone crusader, he personally pleaded with General Bissel (head of U.S. Army intelligence) to continue the monitoring service as an integral part of U.S. intelligence activities. The general agreed, and in '46 the Foreign Broadcasting Intelligence Service was set up as a unit of the Central Intelligence Agency with Shepherd working under General Vandenburg. After organizing the unit on a peacetime basis (it is larger now than it was even during the war) he decided "I had my fill of government service and I went into business to see if I could make any money".

After three successive business failures in two years, "I realized I had a lot to learn". Utilizing his Washington contacts, he did well as Washington specialist for a management consulting firm—then began working in Washington for the Charles Bruning Co. — as a "specialist" again. "That word really means I was a lobbyist employed to drum up business in government. Believe me, the old deleterious connotation of the word doesn't apply any more. You are really a salesman, and that's all".

Six months later Shepherd was appointed assistant to the Administrative Vice President. In 1955 he was invited to set up the Canadian Co. as Vice President and Managing Director.

Soft-spoken and shy, Shepherd's approach to people is slow, gentle — and engaging. But his gruelling schedule which includes at least four trips to Chicago and three cross-country treks per year leaves him little time to relax during his nine-hour day at the office.

While his company's progress has been termed as "remarkable" and "amazing" in the industry, Shepherd is not growing complacent because he isn't completely satisfied. "We're aiming to be the biggest in Canada and if all goes well we hope to be in that position in the next few years. *Then* I'll heave a sigh of relief, and start relaxing."

Insurance

by William Sclater

Meaning of Terms

Would you kindly advise me about the meaning of two insurance terms. The first one is "Abandonment". Does this mean a total loss by fire in the case of a dwelling that is too badly damaged to rebuild? The other one is "Act of God." How do you define that?"—H. W., Vancouver.

Words are important when they are printed in an insurace contract. The only insurance policies in which the word "abandonment" is used are Ocean Marine policies. It means a constructive total loss. In other words it would cost more to repair or replace the property than it is worth. The policyholder then surrenders the right of salvage to the underwriter and collects the insurance on the basis of a total loss. In that way he "abandons" the property.

Act of God may be defined as something definitely beyond human control. Lightning is so construed and in a bill of lading, for example, it would not be the responsibility of the bailee or custodian as it is excluded. Generally speaking Acts of God are excluded to the extent, they are not specifically assumed by the insurance coverage. The policy wording will show clearly whether any particular hazard is excluded or included.

Payroll Protection

Our business is a small but growing industrial concern. Payroll and office cash are quite sizeable but we have never had a robbery or payroll holdup in our vicinity. Do you think coverage is advisable in these circumstances and, if so, what type?—J. McK., Leaside, Ont.

Many are the ways in which money can be lost or stolen. There are the hazards not only of crime but also of human frailty—the young man, for instance, hurrying away at closing time to keep a date, and forgetting to lock the office safe.

There is also the "mysterious disappearance". There was the case of the Toronto businessman who left his briefcase, with $29,000 in it, lying on a cigar store counter on his way back from the bank. This "mysterious disappearance" earned him some long looks from the insurance investigators. Luckily the cigar store clerk was an honest man and called up next day to ask when the businessman intended to come in and pick up his briefcase.

When giving consideration to the protection of payroll and office cash funds against various hazards, it is advisable to study the various insuring agreements available and pick the ones actually required.

The first insurance protection to consider is a payroll funds policy. This is written on a limited paymaster-robbery policy form and also on a broad form. It is important to remember, to begin with, that neither of these forms covers employee infidelity. That is something else again.

The limited form provides protection against payroll robbery from the duly authorized custodian while he or she is engaged in regular duties outside or inside the premises. If a robber attacks on the sidewalk, or holds up a custodian, the loss of money and cheques for the payroll is covered as well as of the bag or satchel containing the payroll.

Suppose the custodian has returned to the office and is engaged in paying the employees or distributing the pay cheques when a bandit enters and holds him up, taking not only what the custodian has but what the employees have received too. The insuring agreement covers not only the funds taken from the custodian but also pay taken from the employees in these circumstances.

In addition to payroll funds an amount of office cash, up to not more than 10% of the payroll funds carried by the custodian, is protected under this limited form. Any damage to the premises is covered. Normal rate for this coverage would run about $4 per $1,000 with appropriate discounts allowed for the measure of protection available.

The broad form of paymaster-robbery insurance covers against loss of payroll funds, with 10% of the insurance allowed against loss of money or securities not intended for the payroll. The coverage is against loss caused by actual destruction, disappearance and wrongful abstraction of payroll funds. This form covers the perils of disappearance, mysterious or otherwise; destruction and accident, such as the burning of payroll funds by fire — a contingency not provided for in the standard fire policy—and wrongful abstraction with or without forcible entry to the premises and safe or vault.

Exclusions to the agreement include the usual war clause, employee infidelity, and any dishonest, fraudulent or criminal act of the insured, or of any partner, officer or employee. This exclusion does not apply to safe burglary or robbery committed by an employee.

What the broad form of payroll protection does is to insure the payroll from the time the custodian receives it at the bank until the employees leave with their pay cheques or envelopes.

A payroll is a company's big exposure, as a rule, and it is an exposure that is limited in that most of the payroll is paid out within a few hours of its arrival at the premises. If it is a plant with more than one shift, the exposure time may be longer and there may be an undistributed portion left overnight in the safe on the premises.

The insuring agreement makes full provision for the recognition of the hazard of robbery while the payroll funds are within the premises with a custodian on duty, or in the event a messenger or custodian is forced to admit a robber into the premises or surrender a means of ingress such as a key.

It makes full provision for hazard outside the premises while the payroll funds are in conveyance by a custodian or messenger and also permits a suitable application of the coverage to any remaining funds, after the main payroll is distributed, which may have to be kept on the premises till the next shift is paid or even overnight if necessary.

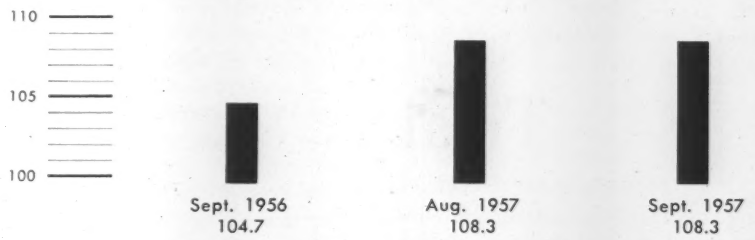
Valuable Papers

Is there any way in which I can take out insurance protection for valuable documents? What coverage will it give me?—G.T., Ottawa.

Yes, as long as the documents are not money or securities. Written, printed or inscribed documents and records, including books, films, maps, drawings, mortgages and manuscripts are some of the papers or documents that can be included. You can insure against all risks of direct physical loss or damage on a blanket basis for actual cash value, repair or replacement cost or for an agreed amount for each item listed.

Wear and tear and deterioration are among the exclusions the policy won't cover of course and the place in which the documents are kept, such as a safe, is an important factor in the underwriting. It may be advisable, where a document of historical interest is concerned, for example, to have a value determined in advance. In case of claims dispute under this policy there is provision for a competent and mutually-agreed appraiser or a court-appointed umpire to settle amount of any loss in question. Automatic extension is provided, within the limit of liability, to cover the documents while being conveyed outside the premises and temporarily in other premises.

Saturday Night Business Index for September



(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)

Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of Industrial Production (Seasonally Adjusted)	1935-39 =100	284.1¶	286.9	286.5
Retail Trade	$ millions	1,252.4¶	1,293.9	1,298.4
Total Labor Income (Seasonally Adjusted)	$ millions	1,288¶	1,274	1,186
Consumer Price Index	1949=100	122.6‡	121.9	119.1
Wholesale Price Index of Industrial Materials	1935-39 =100	239.8‡	239.8	249.2
Inventory, Manufacturing Industry (Held & Owned)	$ millions	4,828¶	4,813	4,397
New Orders, Manufacturing Industry	$ millions	1,789¶	1,808	1,760
Steel Ingot Production	1000 tons	418.0†	417.9	432.4
Cheques Cashed, 52 Centers	$ millions	17,440¶	18,859	16,855
Imports for Consumption	$ millions	482.9†	456.4	482.5
Exports, domestic	$ millions	449.3†	394.1	430.3
Contract Awards (MacLean Building Reports)	$ millions	337.9‡	248.1	430.1

¶ June † July ‡ August

by Maurice Hecht

THE SEASONALLY adjusted index of industrial production has been falling since the beginning of the year. It is now lower than at any point in the last 12 months. This is partly due to the aluminum strike and drops in most metal mining. However, the average industrial production index so far this year is running almost three per cent ahead of the average for the same months of 1956. Mining index is up 10 per cent while manufacturing is up 1.1 per cent.

Total labor income is still rising. The seasonally adjusted figure took a minor dip two months back but quickly recovered. This is reflected in retail sales which are ahead for the year over and above the advance of inflation.

Steel ingot production, which was hitting highs month after month early this year, has stayed below last year's figures for several months now. New orders in iron and steel products have been running behind last year's figures in dollar value, although it is too early to call a trend.

Manufacturing inventories, which appeared to be flattening out a while back, are moving up again. But be wary with small changes in inventory reports as there is a large margin of error in estimating them. New orders in manufacturing have been staying close to a year ago's figures. There have been no jumps either up or down.

Consumer prices move steadily upward. The August figure took the biggest jump in almost a year. The wholesale index has been fairly stable. One of the most sensitive components — industrial materials — fell regularly since the beginning of the year but levelled out in the latest month. Which way it will go now is hard to tell.

In general, the situation is still bright. Short-term optimism has been dulled by conflicting trends but the broader view is promising.

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Campus

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

looking forward to the time when the rate will rise to 50 per cent. Of Canada's population between the ages of 18 and 21, 7.2 per cent attend university compared with four per cent in the United Kingdom. In Ontario alone there are 800,000 school-age children and this number is expected to increase by 1965 to 1,250,000.

Last year the University of Toronto's enrollment was 12,000 and this is expected to increase by 1965 to 33,000. Providing enough teachers for this immense development is complicated by the fact that wealthier U.S. universities are constantly raiding Canadian faculties.

"Unfortunately they are good pickers," said former President Sidney Smith, "and no department is really safe from them. For instance, there is the Department of Old English. Old English is a rather special subject and not one of the most enthusiastically attended courses. Yet one of our Old English professors who was receiving $5,800 a year here was offered $10,000 a year with increases up to $17,000 to go to the United States."

"In one year," he added, "twenty-five members of our faculty were invited to cross the border. Fortunately only six of the twenty-five accepted."

Full professors now receive $12,000 at Toronto, compared with a pre-inflationary $5,000, and associate professors $3,500 to $9,000. Increases have been made all down the line in a payroll that numbers 3,700 people.

Theoretically, one third of the university's finances come from fees, one third from government grants and one third from internal revenues, such as The University of Toronto Press and Connaught Laboratories, and private donations. Cost per student runs anywhere from $2,000 to $50,000. Tuition fees were raised an average of 11.2 per cent last year. (Arts, $380 a year; engineering, $546; medicine, $593—final year, $606.)

There were 557 graduated by the Arts colleges this year compared with 1,630 in applied sciences.

"Our engineering students are being offered $100 a week before they even graduate," Dr. Smith said, "and while they're still wet behind the ears."

As a result of this demand for engineers, at least three of the 10 new buildings will be devoted to engineering studies. The university is prepared to go along with this trend but is broadening the technical courses as far as possible to make sure that the university turns out reasonably literate engineers.

Dr. Smith was concerned that the great increase in numbers will lead to standardization and conformity. He felt the university needs the kind of picturesque nonconformist who once created a legend in the university. The faculty "character" has become a rarity on the campus.

"Actually, the professor with grease on his vest never existed except in peoples' imagination," one of the faculty members said recently.

Whether or not this is the case, Dr. Smith said he would gladly have overlooked the grease on the vest so long as it indicated a rapt absorption in abstract thinking.

Trial

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

shown studying the artist's conception published in the *Telegram* and the caption said the memory of policemen, who had previously spoken to Woodcock, "was confirmed by the *Telegram's* sketch yesterday of youth being sought."

The story that accompanied the pictures stated at one point:

"All three officers were sure they had their man when they saw a Telegram sketch of the killer."

It is difficult to imagine how a juror who had read the *Telegram* story and seen the photographs and drawings could avoid having a preconceived opinion in the case. Under pressure from irate relatives, the newspaper later published an editorial apologizing for its behavior which it attributed to an excess of journalistic zeal.

We have a free Press and we value a free Press. We dislike the idea of restrictions on what the Press may print. We dislike even more the idea that even a single case of 'public interest' can be kept out of the news altogether until it is over. If children are murdered, if women are thrown out of trucks, the Press is entitled to tell us, for only with knowledge can there be any informed public opinion and an informed and lively public opinion can press the search for a remedy. But, equally, the Press has its responsibilities and one major responsibility is that it shall not jeopardize the individual's chance of a fair trial by what it says or does beforehand.

There are two points at which poor judgment by an editor or reporter does most damage. A crime story begins with the crime itself, and usually there is no doubt about what the crime was. There is the body, or the opened safe, and any newspaper is entitled to be as definite, and as graphic, as it likes over that. But once there is an arrest, the atmosphere in a news-room should change, for there is nothing certain about the guilt of anyone until the court has given its judgment. It is fatally easy for a newspaper, or a radio station, to be definite, sometimes over the crime (as in Joe Smith's case), more frequently over the connection between that crime and the man the police have charged with committing it.

The second danger point comes at that stage in the preliminary enquiry when the prosecution produces a statement which it says was made voluntarily to the police. If the statement was a voluntary one the police are entitled to use it as evidence, and there is no reason why they should not. After all, some accused not only are guilty, they are prepared to say so. Nor is the police to be criticized for having some interest in the conviction of a man they believe committed a crime. But the final judge of whether a statement made by an accused is a voluntary one or not is not the magistrate; it is the trial judge. It would be very much better if no statement made by any accused was released to the Press for publication until the trial judge himself has ruled that it is evidence the jury should hear.

But the problem of escaping from Trial by Press is not only one of deciding what newspapers should not do; it is equally a problem of making certain that the newspaper that does step over the line shall be made to be very much more careful thereafter. We can either restrict the right of the Press to print, which is abhorent in principle and dangerous in practice, or we can say 'Obey the rules or take the consequences', and make those consequences stiff ones. And the body that can best do that is the Court itself.

It is, and has been for centuries, contempt of court for anyone to do anything which might interfere with the chance of a fair trial before that court. Every court has an inherent right to punish anyone guilty of contempt of it. It may impose a fine, which would be unpopular with the proprietors of newspapers and radio stations. It may send the individual to prison, which few editors would relish after the novelty had worn off. Some at least of our judges seem reluctant to use this remedy. Judges in the United Kingdom have been less squeamish. Not many years back, the editor of a London newspaper spent six months in Wandsworth Prison for contempt. He did not repeat the offence, and his colleagues in Fleet Street were more careful thereafter.

Some may claim that this is tantamount to giving every judge the power to censor a newspaper. It is nothing of the kind. It is giving public opinion, expressing itself through a judge (and no judge, where sentence is concerned, is unaware of public opinion), the right to impose some standard of behavior on men and women who have more power than they sometimes care to recognize.

In the end, we, the public, both lay down the rules and enforce them. If we like to read of horror and scandal—as we do—the Press will supply them and it would be hypocritical to blame only the newspapers and conveniently forget that it is our curiosity that creates the demand. But, if the Courts act as our conscience we will respond, for regard for a fair trial is, in our country, an instinct at least as strong as our human liking for the gaudy details of crime.

The Wheat We Can't Sell

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

It is most important in a buyer's market like today's, to be competitive in price. Canada is not.

Although Canadian prices have been cut considerably since this time last year, they still do not meet the competition. Thus No. 2 Northern is being quoted c.i.f. London at $1.89¾ a bushel, against $1.93⅜ (U.S. funds) for the comparable No. 2 hard grade from the U.S. and $1.92⅞ for Argentinian wheat. Allowing for the 5% premium on the Canadian dollar, it's clear that in this instance our wheat is selling at a 5 cents a bushel price handicap. As the U.S. experience has shown, exports can be increased—but only if the price is right. And that is something which competition decides.

Yet another way is the development of further new markets. Canada has not been afraid to build up wheat exports to Iron Curtain countries in the past few years. Now she could go one step further and implement her decision to allow trade with Red China: wheat would be a natural export for the food-hungry Far Eastern country.

The possibility of selling more wheat to India and Pakistan is something which will inevitably be discussed at the meeting of Commonwealth finance ministers at Mont Tremblant this month. In this respect the growing importance of Asian markets must be remembered: roughly 25% of Canadian wheat marketed today goes to Asia compared with only 10% before the war.

One factor which lessens the chance of selling Canadian wheat is that it's a dollar commodity. Few people realize the extent to which currency and quota restrictions have been responsible for channelling post war trade—but that's the main reason why many world buyers can't shop here for wheat.

As the U.S. has shown, sales for foreign currencies or on a straight barter basis are methods of rounding these restrictions.

Sales for foreign currencies have been made under the Colombo Plan already on a small scale: these sales could be increased. In Europe sales of this kind might provide funds for maintaining Canadian forces stationed there under NATO commitments.

Barter deals are yet another legitimate method of increasing exports. These may take many different forms. U.S. contractors have been disposing of agricultural surpluses abroad, using them as payment for strategic materials they have bought for the American government.

Take another example: early this year, a barter deal between the U.K. and Norway permitted the exchange of a consignment of British-built cars over and above the Norwegian quota—in return for canned Norwegian fish.

But most audacious of all has been the way Mexico has reacted to the disposal of U.S. surplus cotton. The Latin American republic has forced importers of a whole range of goods to accept Mexican cotton in payment—a manoeuvre which has forced companies such as General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Motorola and Westinghouse into cotton business willy-nilly.

While production of wheat has steadily mounted, little has been done to encourage increased consumption of the bread grain. As living standards have continued to improve in the western world, demand for bread (and potatoes) has declined per capita. Demand for dairy products and meat on the other hand has increased.

Only recently, a U.S. presidential commission reported on the need to exploit the industrial market for agricultural surpluses. It pointed out the lack of research on these lines: the failure for instance of natural fibres to meet competition from the synthetics in textiles, and of fats and oils to stand up to petroleum-based detergents. It envisioned the use of surplus grain in making industrial alcohol and for blending with gasoline as motor fuel.

Of these possible ways, a combination of competitive pricing, together with the use of special trade deals to increase exports in the face of currency and other restrictions, holds out most promise for the short term.

In the long term Canada will probably be able to rely on the development of Asian markets and of new industrial uses. The unpalatable (and probably unworkable) alternative is restriction of output.

For the farmer such policies would mean:

He would have to accept a lower market price now but could count on selling future production. The alternative is farm depression—no government can support an uneconomic enterprise indefinitely.

He would be paid for his production in a fairly predictable, realistic manner.

He would see farm economy working as an integral part of Canada's trade—not as a pampered child sealed off from the world of reality.

For Canadians generally such policies would be a big step in helping right our lop-sided trading patterns. Wheat sales tied to NATO and Colombo Plan commitments mean a saving of federal money. Sales to soft-currency areas, even if not readily convertible, open new markets and

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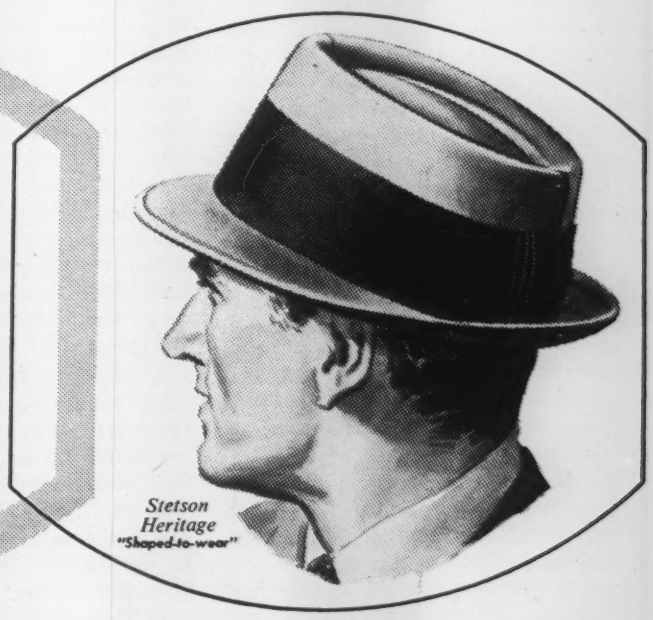
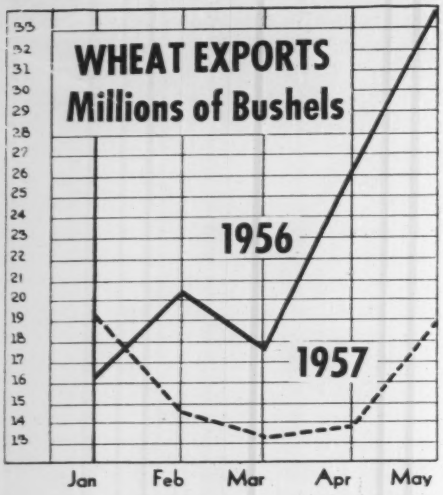


Stetson Heritage "Shaped-to-wear"



provide security for government payments to farmers.

At the moment Canada seems to be hamstrung by tradition—the tradition of the Wheat Economy as a part of "national policy," and that of the IWA. Both are out of date.

The link between the provinces today is already not wheat alone; in the next few years it will be more diversified and strengthened. Even now there is oil—the Interprovincial pipe line. Soon there will be natural gas—the Trans-Canada pipe line—and the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The IWA moreover is as out of date as the concept of "fair trading" which it enshrines is in domestic retailing in Canada. As wheat declines relatively in a more diversified economy, it's possible that a more flexible attitude will come into existence regarding wheat pricing and exporting generally. For the wheat tradition is a good servant but a bad master.

Columbia River

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

deed the general belief was growing that upstream states ought not to and could not behave in such a way as to really harm vitally their downstream neighbors. By the turn of the century, therefore, international law, both treaty and customary, was tending to modify the rigid sovereignty position. Nevertheless when Canada and the U.S. found themselves in frequent disagreement over both boundary and transboundary waters, it was obvious that neither the existing customary international law nor a piecemeal treaty approach to each river diversion — as with the Chicago diversion — could begin to solve the great complex of interlacing water interests that characterized the entire frontier from Juan de Fuca on the West to Passamaquoddy on the East.

The International Waterways Commission was set up at the end of the century to survey the problem and advise both governments and its work led later to the very advanced thinking about the common management of our border rivers and lakes represented by the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. For this treaty vested in an International Joint Commission — comprising equal membership from Canada and the U.S. — jurisdiction over all boundary waters so that no new obstructions, diversions, etc., could be planned and executed without applications to and approval by the Commission wherever these plans touched boundary waters. These were defined as waters running along the boundary and from main shore to main shore.

For political as well as reasons of existing vested interests, the treaty was more limiting, in relation to the Commission, for rivers *crossing the boundary* or rivers *tributary to boundary waters*. Here the Commission's approval was needed only when a dam or other use was planned that would *change the level at the boundary* of these trans-boundary or tributary rivers. Finally, with respect to such rivers wholly on one side or the other, although crossing into the U.S. or Canada as the case may be, Article II incorporated what was known as the "Harmon Doctrine". This view, put forward in 1895 by the then U.S. Attorney-General, stated that each country has exclusive and complete control over waters on its own side of the line for any use or diversion decided upon. But the treaty stipulated that if downstream "parties" were injured, these would have the same rights in upstream courts, for such injuries, as they would have had if the injury had taken place in the upstream state. So that a Washington landowner might be able to sue in a Canadian court, in British Columbia, as if the injury had taken place in B.C.

It was the U.S. that insisted on the Harmon Doctrine and thereby limited, in the second draft of the treaty, the power of the Commission over trans-boundary or tributary rivers. They did so partly because of the politics involved in the Chicago diversion, partly because they had a good deal of trouble with Mexico in the Rio Grande and the Colorado River, where the United States was the upstream state and lastly, because in several existing situations in 1909 where waters flowed from the U.S. to Canada, the United States wished to protect the then use of them as the upstream state. Thus the Canadian downstream position was limited to injuries to individual Canadians only if they could prove their claims in the appropriate upstream courts.

It should be remembered, too, that the needs dominating thinking about rivers at this time were navigation and domestic use while irrigation and hydro power were barely on the horizon. Indeed Article VIII of the treaty, setting out the priorities that were to guide the Commission in its decisions on the use and diversion of boundary waters, gave water-power the least place.

Now the dispute over the Columbia so much in our minds today is a reflection, on the one hand, of the wholly changed function of water power and, on the other, of the legal and political accidents that have now given Canada an unexpectedly powerful position as the upstream state on the Columbia and, indeed, wherever she is upstream on many of the 150 rivers that flow across the common frontier, e.g. the Yukon. For over the past generation, the lower Columbia in the U.S. has become a most important source of power for Washington, Idaho, Montana and Oregon. The construction of the Grand Coulee Dam in 1941 climaxed an era of great planning for the use of the lower Columbia. Of course, navigation was sacrificed and to some extent fisheries, too. But what mattered these in the face of voracious appetites of cities and factories for endless kilowatts? But this power, though generated in the lower Columbia, owed much of its origin to waters flowing from Canada, from the Columbia above the international boundary. Viewed legally that upper portion was Canadian to be used and diverted as Canada saw fit — except for the limitations of Article IV of the treaty that the *level at the boundary* was not to be interfered with except with the Commission's approval.

By the middle of World War II the power-hunger of the Pacific Northwest focused U.S. engineering thinking on the extent to which the building of larger and more strategically placed storage facilities, including facilities on the Canadian side of the Columbia, could increase the flow in the United States section by harnessing particularly the spring over-flow. This would provide additional water for old and new power sites with a resulting great increase in horsepower output. Already there were signs that the U.S. wished the Canadians to build these storage dams in Canada as part of a common engineering plan for the maximum utilization of the Columbia basin. Indeed in order to develop a common policy on the matter, both governments in 1944 referred this question of power potential to the Commission for study. For under Article IX of the Treaty the Commission has very broad authority to study any problem arising out of issues raised by the common frontier. After many years of investigation no report appeared to be possible and by 1955 it was clear that certain fundamental disagreements were dividing the Canadian and American sections of the Commission.

It was General MacNaughton's view, as Chairman of the Canadian section of the I.J.C., that if the U.S. wished to have these additional downstream power facilities, and if these benefits could only come from Canadian storage under some common engineering plan, then it was not enough merely for Canada to be paid the cost of the storage but *because the United States now was obtaining the means*

whereby fresh power could be generated Canada was entitled to be paid for this new flow and also to receive a share of the power thus generated. Otherwise Canada would be allowing water, a great natural resource, to ebb along the channel and forever be lost as it became a vested interest downstream. And while today British Columbia and Alberta might need only part of that water-power, the demand was growing with great rapidity and there would be grave shortages tomorrow.

To this position the U.S. turned an angry shoulder for they were not at all prepared to admit the "downstream benefits" theory. The issue became deadlocked as early as 1951-52 when the Americans proposed building a dam at Libby, Montana, on the Kootenai River, which would back up that river and raise the level at the border, and a variation on the Canadian position on "downstream benefits" then was raised only to be firmly rejected. In 1956 the stalemate led both governments to elevate the subject to the diplomatic level and some negotiations have been carried on since with little evidence of success. Again in May of 1956, the Hon. Jean Lesage, the then Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, announced that both governments had agreed to undertake a general re-examination of all boundary waters problems. Finally, what dramatised the issue for both the American and the Canadian public, was the proposal made by Gen. MacNaughton that Canada would have to consider a diversion of the Columbia through Shushwap Lake into the Fraser, creating a wholly Canadian power development of truly great potential. This project would be entirely outside U.S. engineering plans for the lower Columbia, although it would not affect the existing level of the river at the international boundary nor apparently the net volume *of the present flow there.*

There can be very little doubt of the technical soundness of Gen. MacNaughton's position under Article II of the treaty in arguing for Canada's right to effect this diversion. But the Americans howled at the suggestion and have treated it as a kind of threat to their own needs and perhaps even to their "rights". There have been hints from Washington that the Boundary Waters Treaty may be denounced, thus leaving both sides their rights under customary international law where the downstream position may be better than it is under the present treaty. But this is not likely to happen. We are much too intertwined in our needs and in our traditions to denounce great instruments that have uniquely served so well our common purposes.

Nevertheless, the Canadian demand for downstream benefits is one that the United States will have to meet, whatever gracious formula they may discover to free themselves from a presently inflexible resistance. But there is a deeper problem here: namely how shall Canadians and Americans together work out the majestic details of managing in common the resources of a continent where they interlace and so compel us to treat them in something more than sovereign, independent terms. We already have evolved that common management skill and point of view not only in boundary waters but also in fisheries — the sockeye, the pink salmon, the halibut and the seal — in the St. Lawrence Seaway system indirectly and, finally, in the whole field of North American and Arctic security through the Permanent Joan Defence Board. We seem to be moving forward toward some better U.S. understanding of the danger to Canada in our heavily unfavorable trade balance with them, as well as toward an appreciation of Canada's need for a greater equity and management role in United States owned and controlled industries. I do not believe, therefore, that the Columbia dispute can go in any direction other than one which satisfies the highest interests of Canada while at the same time doing reasonable justice to the requirements of the U.S. Northwest.

Yet the Columbia is only part of a much larger energy-resource question. Our petroleum and our natural gas may have perhaps their greatest markets in the United States. Water power, if and when generated on the upper Columbia and the Fraser, may also require American markets. What we need, therefore, is a sound general policy where the U.S. will agree with us to view the energy resources of the Northwest as a great common fund to be treated equitably without the chronic threat of interference we now find from time to time toward Canadian exports of oil and natural gas to the U.S. If this general approach is possible we should then proceed to the Columbia dispute in particular and try to develop some suitable bi-national agency that would have a single engineering view of the whole Columbia River development. Under such a treaty setting up this agency, Canada — meaning B.C. together with the Federal Government — must be assured downstream benefits of cash and power and if it wished to resell its power to the U.S., it would do so under the terms of the treaty *with the fullest right to recapture that power as Canadian Northwest needs would require.* At the same time the United States would have to make certain that no vested interest in this power would prevent its recapture by Canada. This could be done through the mechanism of alternative U.S. sources to be developed — atomic energy and natural gas plants — and these would be timed by the U.S. to fit in with the stages of Canadian recapture and *so stated explicitly in the treaty.*

The design of the Canadian - United States future is a pattern reflecting the fundamental fact of our common occupation of North America. That basic element, along with our own search for viable nationhood, determines almost everything else. It will be for Canadians and Americans to disclose, as they have done on many occasions in the past, to the rest of the world that two peoples — even though one is powerful and the other much smaller, even though the smaller has massive resources and the other larger absolute needs — can together manage a continent with equity pervading all of their dealings.

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Records

by William Krehm

Palestrina: Missa Brevis, Missa ad Fugam. **Bach:** O Lamm Gottes unschuldig, Herzliebster Jesu, O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden.

Lotti: Vere Languores nostros; Crucifixus.

Lasso: Adoramus te Christe.

Handl: Ecce Quomodo. Netherlands Chamber Choir under Felix de Nobel. *Epic lc 3359.*

WHEN it comes to their priceless inheritance of music, our churches with few exceptions have been very much like the man of the Scriptures who buried his talent. To disinter it and light up our Sundays with its splendors, we must turn to recordings like this.

The two Palestrina masses are of different periods; the earlier Missa ad Fugam is busily contrapuntal rather in the manner of the Netherlands school; the Missa Brevis gives us Palestrina in the austere glory of his maturity. It is devotional music sung under a majestically vaulted heaven: there is no breathing down the Lord's neck as in the sentimentalized church music of later centuries.

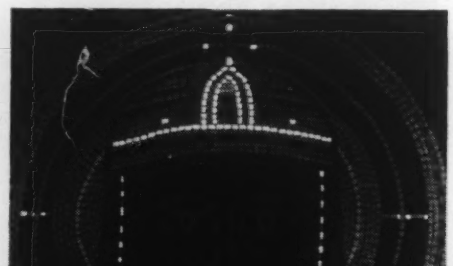
Orlando Lasso's Adoramus has the same purity as Palestrina but the colors are brighter and the mood blither.

After these earlier masterpieces the Bach chorales seem to give expression to a highly personalized religion with God felt very much within rather than on high. I don't know whether scholars of comparative religion spend much time listening to the church music of different periods, but if they don't they are passing up some important clues.

The performance of the Netherlands Chamber Choir is up to its usual high standards, and the sound is good.

Alan Hovhaness: Saint Vartan Symphony Op. 80. Carlos Surinach conducting the MGM Orchestra. *MGM—E3453.*

Hovhaness is an American composer of Armenian-Scottish parentage who writes music of the sort that no one else has and probably no one else will. He has made a close study of Armenian, Hindu, and European troubador music, and attempted a personal synthesis of these ingredients. The present work was written to celebrate the fifteen hundredth anniversary of the death of the Armenian soldier-saint Vartan Marmikonian who died defending the faith against the Persians. It is a dazzling mosaic of 24 fragments



scored for such instruments as gongs, vibraphone, tamtam, as well as the conventional instruments. But instead of tossing these together prodigally, Hovhaness uses them with economy and purpose. The sections include the most incredible things such as five-part canons in different keys, with rhythms shifting almost at every bar, and drones and free rhythmic murmurs going on in the background. Some of it is of a florid oriental line; others of a simplicity reminiscent of troubador songs. But whatever its technical complications it is brimming with a strangeness of melodic invention, bespattered with color, and has a direct and doughty appeal to the ear and heart.

Occasionally you feel that all these disparate elements have not yet been bedded down into a completely convincing personal style, but at its weakest it is exciting work in progress.

Certainly it is one of the boldest and most immediately enjoyable novelties to have been recorded in recent months. If you like Saroyan, the chances are that

you will enjoy this other offshoot of Armenian culture on American soil. Performance and recording good.

Hi-Fi Fiedler: Rossini: William Tell Overture. Rimsky-Korsakoff: Le Coq d'Or Suite. Tchaikovsky: Marche Slav. Arthur Fiedler and Boston Pop Orchestra. *RCA Victor LM 2100.*

A recording with sufficient volume range and brilliance to do justice to Mr. Fiedler's well-known penchant for milking a crescendo. Of the three numbers the Rimsky-Korsakoff is the least well-known, and a most engagingly tuneful bit of music. A good addition to anybody's pop shelf. Sound excellent.

Brahms: Three Rhapsodies. Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Handel. Victor Schiöler. *Capitol P 18049.*

Schiöler is a Danish musician who combines an utmost mastery of the keyboard with a rare interpretive gift. He has a way of slimming down Brahms, who can sound heavy and lumpy in other hands, and giving his music not only breadth and sensitivity, but a transparency of texture. The sound is good and live, marred only by some distortion in the upper register.

Carlos Surinach: Sinfonietta Flamenca.

Joaquin Turina: Sinfonia Sevillana. Philharmonia Orchestra of Hamburg under Arthur Winograd. *MGM E3435.*

There is plenty of color in almost any Spanish music, but not all of it will stand up in the wash. The tremendous popularity of Spanish music has worn its clichés paper-thin, and it takes creative genius to handle its materials in a way that will hold its own and even improve on repeated hearings. Carlos Surinach, a fairly young Spanish composer now living in the United States, has such a gift. He is the living composer most likely to pick up the mantle of the late Manuel de Falla. With an original orchestral palette, a talent for compounding rhythms and building larger structures, his art cannot possibly be mistaken for that of an arranger.

Air Show Deaths

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

In September, 1950, I watched with consternation at Malton as the engine of a Harvard trainer faltered momentarily during an inverted pass about 20 feet off the ground and on the fringe of a crowd. It was the nearest thing I have ever seen to a disaster.

During 1951 I was present at the National Air Races in Detroit when a Scorpion interceptor encountered structural failure in flight and crashed near the airfield with the loss of two lives.

In May, 1952, an F-84 Thunderjet of the U.S. Air Force's crack Skyblazers team plowed into the ground near Manston Air Base, England, during an aerobatic display for visiting journalists.

The next September, during Britain's annual air display at Farnborough, a De Havilland 110 naval fighter disintegrated during a high-speed pass. Test pilot John Derry, his observer and 25 spectators were killed. Another 65 were injured.

Following the Raymond Greene accident in 1953, my newspaper commented editorially: "The Air Force ought to give serious consideration to the use of the present type of program at air shows. They will have to decide whether stunting, with all its dangers, is justified by what it means to the public."

That the dangers were not or could not be removed was demonstrated in June of the following year at an air show at North Bay. During a low-level sweep past a crowd lining the main runway, the heavy plastic canopy of a CF-100 exploded, sending chunks fluttering to the ground. Fortunately, no one was injured. The CF-100 crew managed to land safely.

The star of the 1955 CNE air show was a Czech test pilot who performed some amazing aerobatics in a single-engine trainer at altitudes as low as 100 feet. Such were the stresses imposed by these manoeuvres, I learned later, that the aircraft sustained serious structural damage.

The highlight of last year's CNE show was the precision formation stunting of the U.S. Navy's Blue Angels, flying swept-wing Cougar jets. There was a gasp from the crowd when one Cougar banked so low that the air disturbed by its depressed wing rippled the water. The public address announcer assured the spectators that it was all part of the program. I was reliably informed afterward that it was not. The pilot found himself heading directly for a boat and swerved violently to miss it.

During U.S. Armed Forces Day celebrations last year at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., an RCAF officer of my acquaintance and his passenger lost their lives in a low-level, high-speed pass when their CF-100 disintegrated. An inquiry established that the pilot had violated low-altitude speed restrictions on the aircraft.

I have been a participant in three air shows over the CNE waterfront. The first time was as an observer in a T-33 jet trainer, the second in the back seat of a CF-100, the third in the cabin of a British Canberra jet bomber. In no case were aerobatics performed, but it was my observation on each flight that the environment was not normal and that definite additional hazard was involved.

On the Canberra flight, for instance, we were flying in an incredibly tight four-plane formation, with only a few feet separating wings. We were at 500 feet, throttled back to about 400 knots. A few hundred feet ahead were four-plane formations of T-33s, Vampires and Sabres. We were constantly buffeted by the slipstreams of the Sabres. In such close quarters my pilot was hard-pressed to maintain station. He confessed after landing that this had been one of the most harrowing flights of his career.

If air show flying is so strenuous, and if the hazard factor is as great as my far-from-complete crash chronology indicates, why are such shows permitted to continue? The RCAF, as a generous supporter of one of the biggest of them all, the Canadian International Air Show in Toronto, has used this occasion to show a large section of the public what it is receiving for its defense dollar.

Many RCAF senior officers are having serious second thoughts. They are wondering, as I am, whether the price is too high.

Sidney Smith

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

ing but his views on international affairs are not widely known and he has no special academic qualifications on the subject. On one occasion, however, he did take former External Affairs Minister Pearson to task for what he described as an "adolescent" attitude in carping against U.S. policy.

As university presidents go, Dr. Smith is not a scholar of great profundity, probably because, as one faculty member put it, his onerous administrative duties require him to "spread himself too thin." His public speeches are more platitudinous than profound but they are redeemed by a whimsical wit. (He once told a convention of eye, ear, nose and throat specialists, "I believe people today hear, smell, talk and swallow too much.")

Although rarely involved in active politics, he is a master of the politician's art of winning friends and influencing people. He is urbane and sophisticated, replaced faculty teas with cocktail parties ("It's time we moved to a more civilized level,") wields his cigarette holder with considerable flair and keeps his hanky up his sleeve.

He has often been described as "rotarian" by people for whom this term implies an artificial conviviality and a Babbitt-like preoccupation with superficial ideas but even his cruelest critics succumb to his immense friendliness and charm. (He once told a co-ed class, "I hope you won't think I'm a fresh old man if I smile at you when we pass each other." He has been known to receive 30-odd students for the first time at a tea and wish them all good-bye by name as they leave a couple of hours later.

Dr. Smith is not likely to bring to the Department of External Affairs any startlingly new concepts for the solution of the world's ills but his intelligence and his remarkable energies seem to ensure that he will quickly master the unfamiliar complexities of his new job and his charm, urbanity and his intense devotion to the humanities indicate he will nicely fill Mr. Pearson's nimble-footed and useful role as the compromiser of the almost irreconcilable issues that divide East and West.

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Editorials

Outside the Ranks

DR. SIDNEY SMITH should make an excellent Minister for External Affairs. He has all the necessary qualifications — a fine mind, a toughness of character and superb academic and practical training. He was, it will be recalled, this journal's choice for the leadership of the Conservative party upon the retirement of George Drew. The qualities which made him our choice then have not diminished, and they fit him as well for the External Affairs job as for the party leadership.

In these high pressure days, the successful president of a great university lives in no ivy-choked tower. He must be at once an executive, a salesman and a diplomat and must excel at each. He must administer a small city—and a big business; he must handle as temperamental a group of people—the faculty—as it is possible to meet; and he must sell himself and his institution to politicians and business men to extract from them the big chunks of money needed to sustain the university's growth.

Dr. Smith, of course, has been a highly successful president. For the same reasons, he should be a highly successful Secretary of State for External Affairs. And that he should give up his established position at the University of Toronto to take on the uncertainties and lesser financial rewards of a political career is a mark of the man's integrity and sense of duty.

It may be significant, however, that successive Canadian Governments have felt it necessary to go outside the roster of members of Parliaments for a man to handle External Affairs. The Liberals plucked Lester B. Pearson from the civil service—and a happy bit of plucking it was. Now the Conservatives have picked on a university president, and he could outshine even his predecessor. But has there been no member of Parliament, Liberal or Conservative, who could have been selected to handle Canada's foreign affairs in the postwar world? Obviously, there could have been. But just as obviously, there has been no member of the stature of Mr. Pearson or Dr. Smith.

Examination of the lists of successful candidates in recent elections reveals a large number of nonentities, a fair number of good honest workmen and a mere sprinkling of really capable men. One has only to look at the last Liberal Government for confirmation; not more than five of the ministers were first-raters—and there were few in the Liberal back benches who were any better than the second-raters. The Conservative ministers have still to prove themselves, but it will be a pleasant surprise if more than four or five of *them* can come up with top-notch performances.

The fact is, of course, that too many first-rate men are unwilling to enter politics. They lack Dr. Smith's sense of duty.

Putt and Take

IT IS STRICTLY the business of the Americans, and nobody else's, if their President chooses to play golf instead of trying to settle some difficult domestic problem. But when the President lets the murky tides of racial hatred undermine the moral position of the entire West, while he chases a little white ball, it is the business of everyone who has any interest in the struggle between democracy and Communism.

The recent events in Arkansas threatened the U.S. federal system as it had not been threatened since the war between the states. As such, it was something for the Americans themselves to resolve, and possibly the soft, slow method of Mr. Eisenhower was the best calculated to avoid any disastrous damage to the Union structure. But while Mr. Eisenhower talked about caution and patience, the gleeful Communists were drawing the attention of the world to the manner in which democracy operated in the United States.

"Look how colored people are treated, even when they are American citizens," the Communists trumpeted. "This is how much faith you can put into the high moral principles stated by John Foster Dulles and the other Americans."

What could be the answer?

It could be said that the Governor of Arkansas is a stupid little man who is willing to trade his nation's good name for the goodwill of a few thousand white trash; that the events in Little Rock shocked and disgusted the majority of Americans; that the howling spitting mobs are only a minority; and so on. It would be only the truth. But across an ocean and a continent, the quiet truth sounds only as a muted whisper. What has been trumpeted is that the President of the United States played golf and talked about patience while black people seeking only to sit in the same schools as their fellow citizens, were blocked by white soldiers and beaten by white mobs.

In two disastrous weeks, Mr. Eisenhower may have improved his putting, but at the cost of a formidable Communist victory in the struggle for men's minds.

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No Ladies, No Joy

LONDON'S prostitutes have been getting plenty of publicity these last few weeks. What started it this time was the report of an English committee that spent three years studying the law as it affects prostitution and prostitution as it affects the law.

Most North Americans who visit London seem to come away with the impression that prostitutes make up a considerable part of the city's population. In fact, of course, it is very unlikely that the percentage of streetwalkers is any higher in London than in Toronto. The difference is that they are so much more obvious in the British capital. Moreover, there is less pressure on the British prostitute to peddle her wares furtively in dark places.

And that is probably as it should be. There are few areas of human misbehavior so sodden with hypocrisy as this. If anything is to be done to correct the behavior, it must start with decent realism.

Much as we may deplore prostitution, we must realize that it has survived the attack of both words and laws. It will go on as long as there are men who are willing to buy female flesh and women who are willing to sell it.

The imposition of much more severe penalties on London's whores will not force them out of business. They will simply operate less brazenly and make conviction more difficult.

A study of the law as it relates to prostitution may be useful—for lawyers. It cannot be expected to contribute anything useful to a solution of the main problem, which is sociological rather than legal.

What is needed is more research into the reasons why women sell themselves and why men buy them, and a healthier, franker public attitude towards discussion of the researchers' findings.

Prostitution is like capital punishment —evidence of the moral and intellectual backwardness of our civilization.

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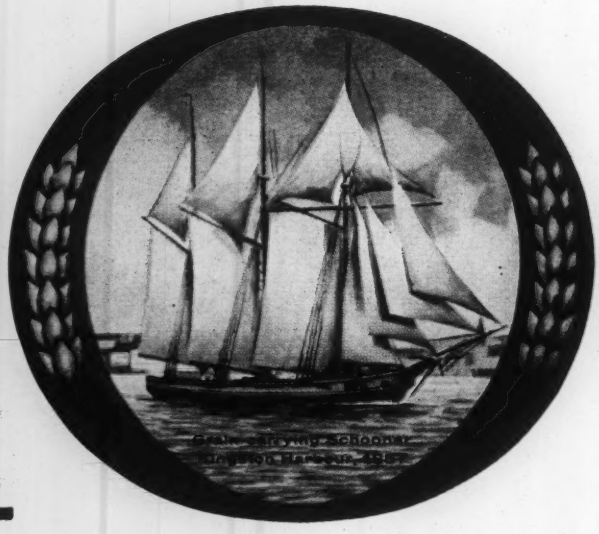

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